

405-15.

*Am. Inst. Elec. Engrs.*

CATALOGUE—

— AND —

PRICE LIST

Interior Conduit & Insulation Co.

NEW YORK.

FACTORY:

527-537 W. 34th St.

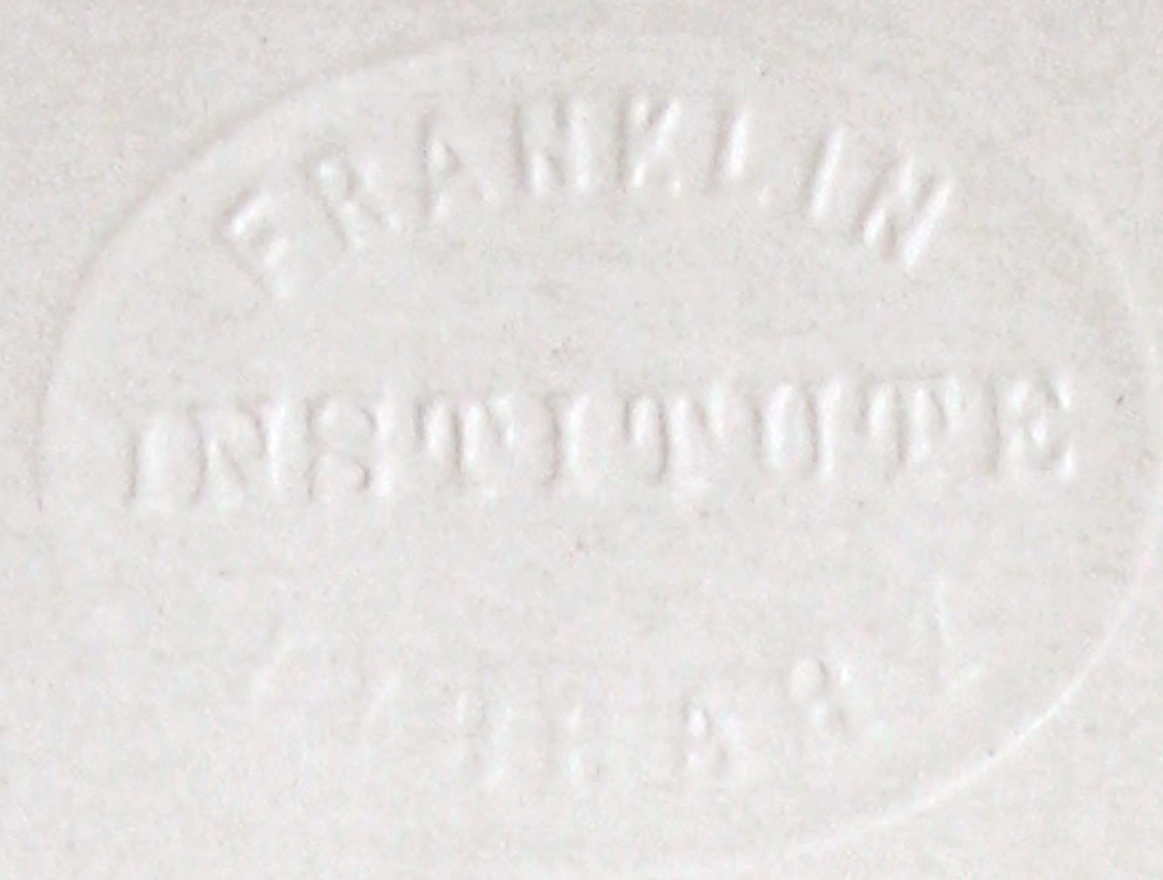
GENERAL OFFICES:

16 and 18 Broad St.







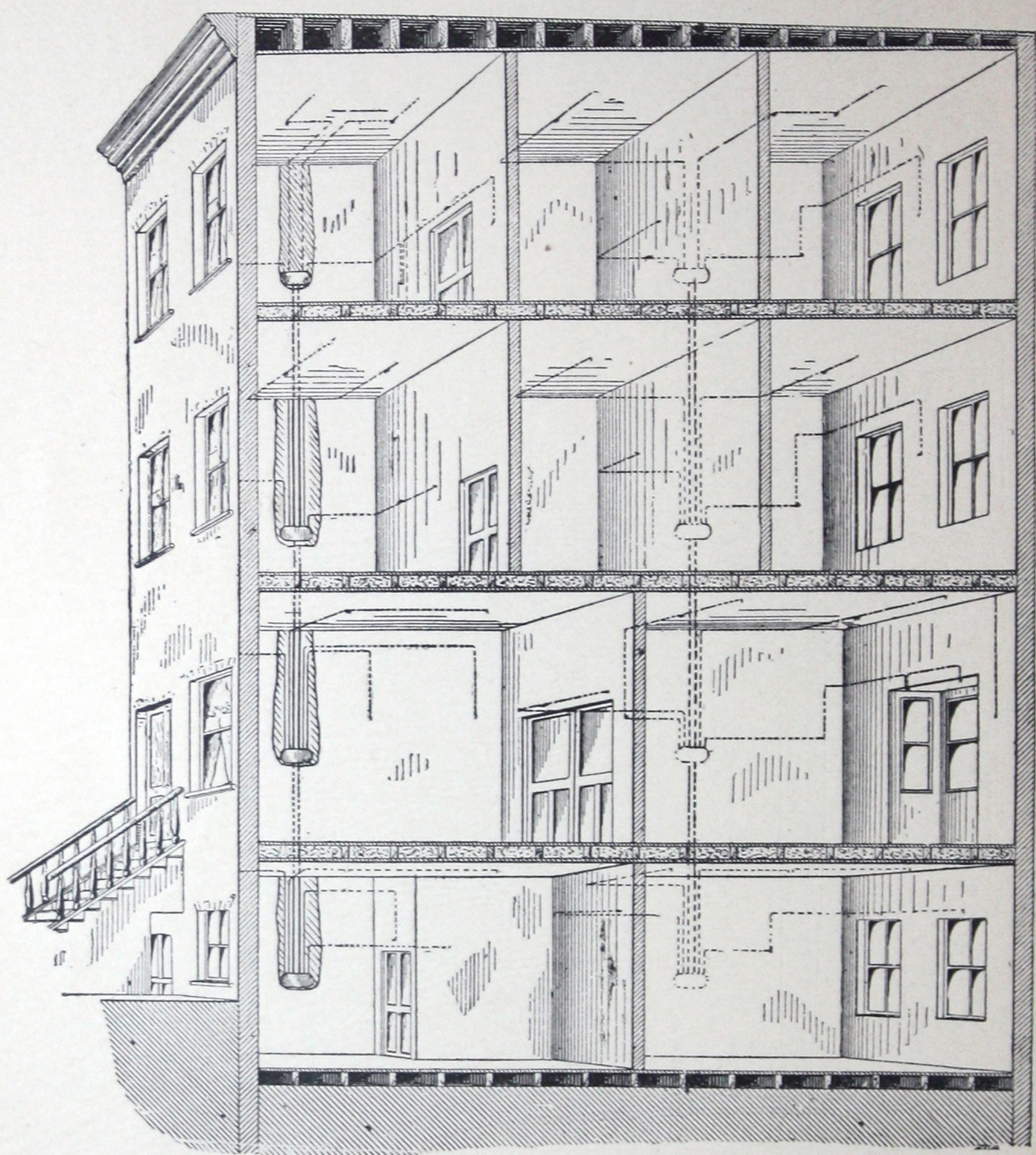


# CATALOGUE

AND

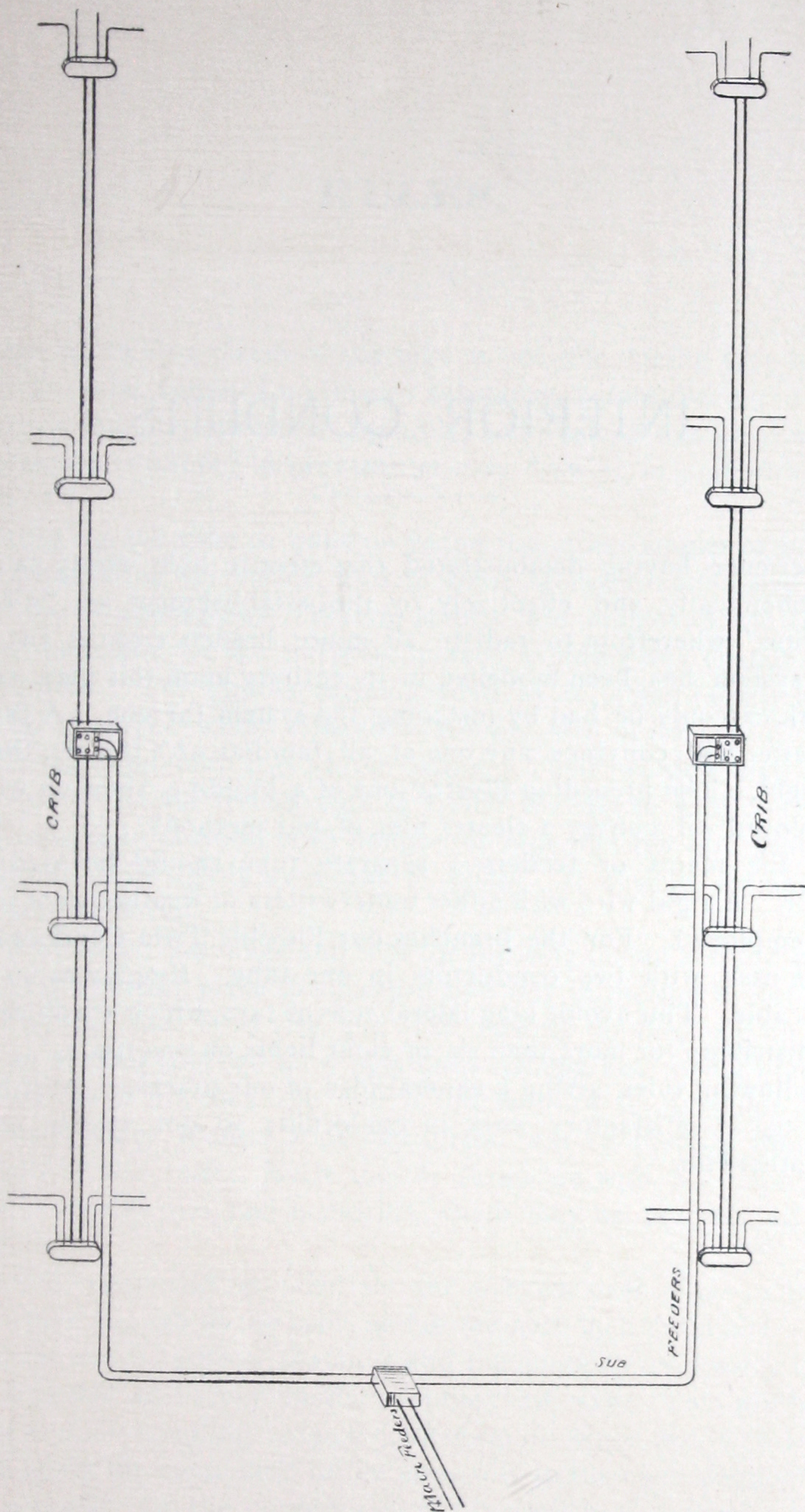
# PRICE LIST.





Cut showing method of distribution, affording a complete raceway for electric light conductors, employed by INTERIOR CONDUIT & INSULATION Co.





Cut showing crib employed in connection with the preceding illustration.



## INTERIOR CONDUITS.

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Experience having demonstrated that electric light wiring can only be done economically and effectively by the establishment of "Centres of Distribution," wherefrom to radiate all minor branch circuits, the Interior Conduit system has been modelled in its entirety upon this plan, and really good work can only be had by installing the system thereon. A little study of the matter will convince any one at all familiar with the art, that in this we are right. The preceding illustrations of a building, showing wiring and crib employed will convey a clearer idea of our methods.

For the mains or feeders a separate tube should be used for each conductor. A rigid wire with either underwriters or weatherproof insulation may be employed. For the branches our Flexible Twin Conductor should always be used, with two conductors in one tube. Employ as many risers as practicable. This avoids long lateral runs or taps, which are objectionable. Do not distribute for more than six or eight lights on one tap.

The following rules, giving a general idea of our practices, must be closely adhered to, as satisfactory work in conformity to our system cannot be secured otherwise.



## **RULES.**

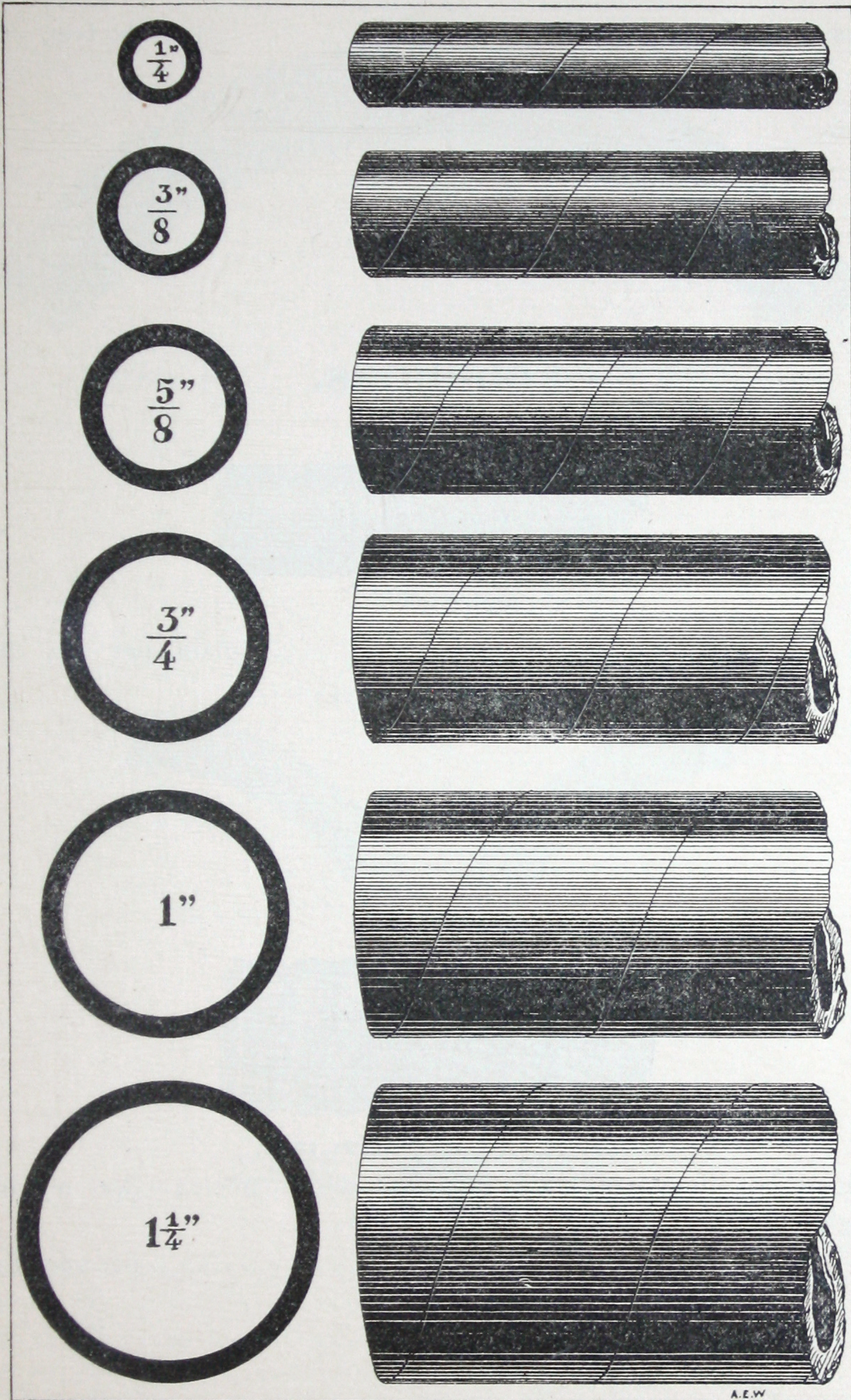
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- 1.—Always use as long pieces of the tube as possible, taking care to observe that the tube contains no foreign substance, before placing in position.
- 2.—The ends must always be cut squarely, and reamed smoothly, so that no obstruction is offered to prevent the easy drawing in and withdrawal of wires.
- 3.—In fastening the tube to walls or beams use either staples or brass clips, the latter being preferable, and in some sections made compulsory by the Fire Underwriters. Where staples are employed use the staple driver, provided for the purpose, thereby avoiding any chance of injury to the tube. The clip is recommended, as it is more easily used, and can be employed where difficulties are met with in fire proof buildings in driving home both legs of the staple. Their position may be easily lined out. Use a french nail to attach the clip to wall or beam, and after tube is in position push tongue of clip through slot, provided for same, and draw tightly by means of pliers. If desired, the ends of the clip may be cut off.
- 4.—Patent threaded couplings and tool for pressing thread are now provided. To press a thread, place the mandril half way in the end of the conduit, securing the latter in a vise, and after heating the die, held in the tool over an alcohol lamp or blow pipe until sizzling hot, with a brace, using the tool as a bit, lock the end of the mandril in the guide and with a steady rotary motion a perfect thread will be literally ironed upon the end of the tube. Each tool is furnished with a complete set of interchangeable dies, and mandrills, which may be used for all sizes of conduits.
- 5.—Heat the compound supplied for the purpose over a gas or oil stove, then apply enough to the tube, about one-half inch from the end of it, to fill the space between the tube and the coupling, and while the compound is still soft screw on the coupling half way. This will force out at the end of coupling enough compound to wipe the joint smoothly. Then apply the compound in the same way to the next length of tubing and screw it into the coupling until the ends butt squarely, and wipe the joint as before, using care that none of the compound is forced inside of the tube. Too much care cannot be used in making the joint. This rule applies to both the threaded and the plain coupling.



- 6.—Always enter the tubing full into the junction box and wipe the joint with compound.
- 7.—The practice of using too many elbows is condemned. If numerous turns occur in running between outlets, difficulty may possibly be experienced in fishing through. Four elbows should be the maximum. The placing of a junction or intersection box will avoid any difficulty in this connection. Where rigid conductors are used a junction box should be placed at each angle. Ends of the conduit should be allowed to project at least one inch from the plastering at outlets, and after conduits are placed, fishing wires with leaders attached can be easily run. This will prove quite an aid to drawing in wires ; fishing wires with special heads are provided.
- 8.—Before drawing in wires powdered soapstone should be blown into the tube to facilitate the passage of the wire, absorbing any moisture that may have been present when the tube was placed.
- 9.—It is not desirable to splice our Twin Conductor. Use a whole piece for each circuit. Do not cut the branch line at outlet. Leave the wire in a bight ; as the connection to lamp or fixture can be made by simply untwisting the two cables of the conductor.





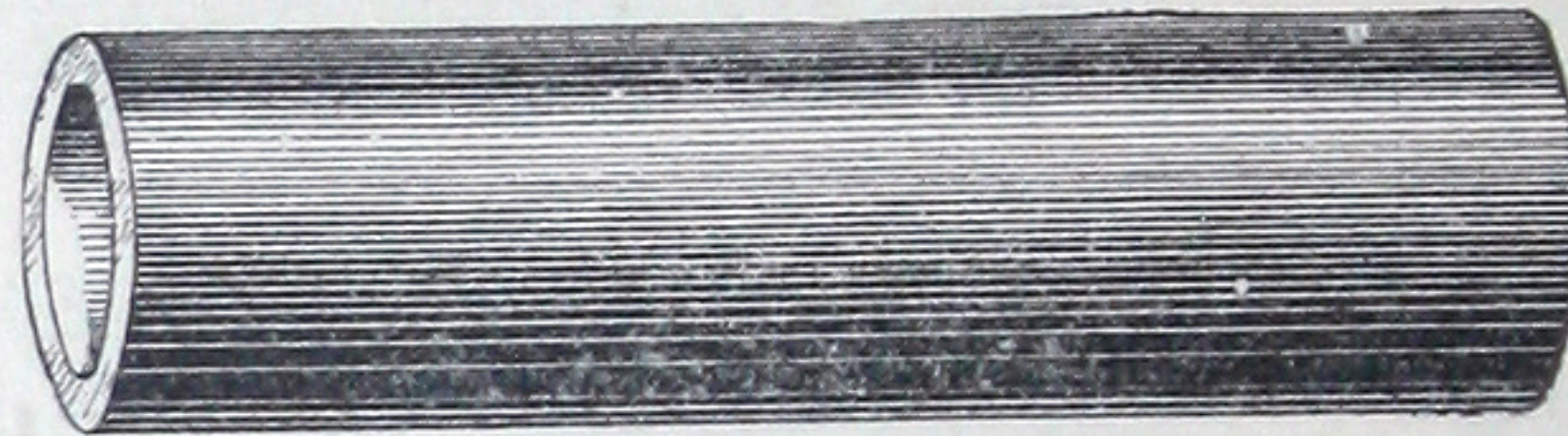


# Tube.

SIZE.						PRICE.
$\frac{1}{4}$ , inside diameter	.....	Grade 1	.....	per 100 feet,		\$2 00
$\frac{3}{8}$ ,	"	"	.....	"		2 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ ,	"	"	.....	"		3 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ ,	"	"	.....	"		3 50
$\frac{3}{4}$ ,	"	"	.....	"		4 00
1,	"	"	.....	"		5 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ,	"	"	.....	"		8 00

# Couplings.

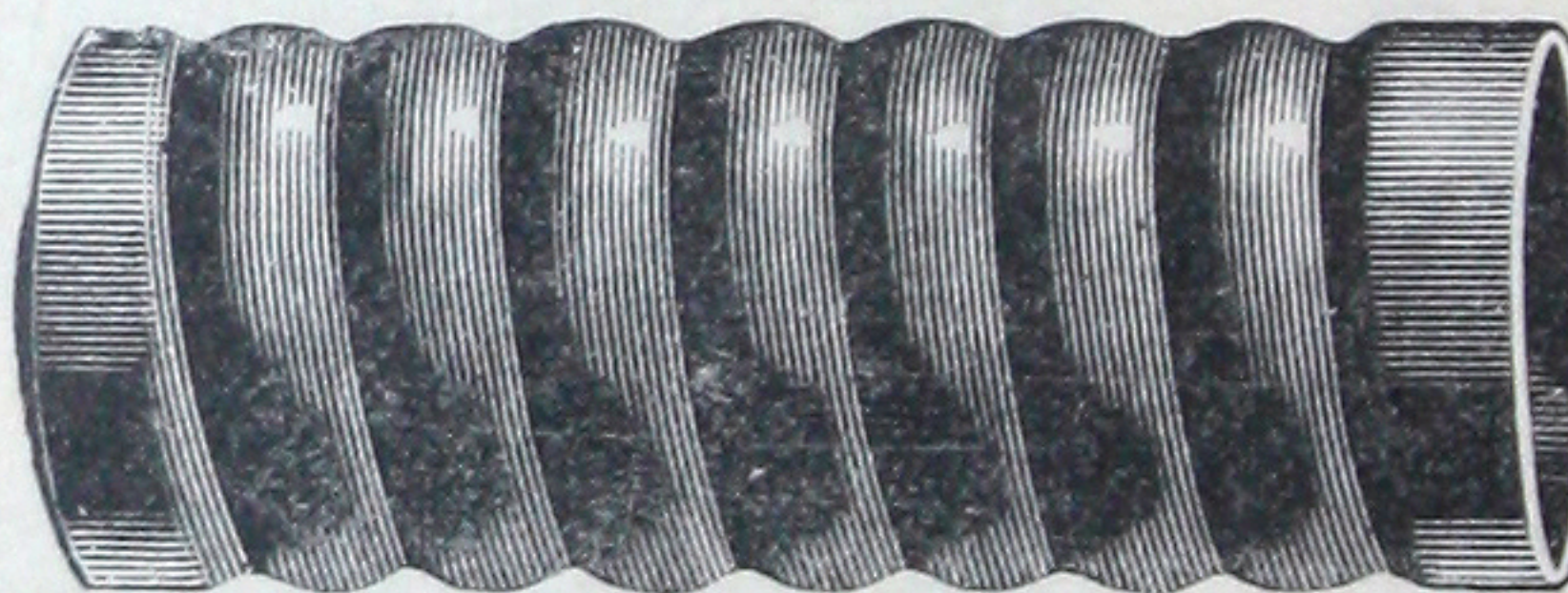
No. 100.



COUPLING.

$\frac{1}{4}$ .....	Grade 1.....	plain, per 100,	\$0 75
$\frac{3}{8}$ .....	".....	" "	1 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	".....	" "	1 05
$\frac{5}{8}$ .....	".....	" "	1 10
$\frac{3}{4}$ .....	".....	" "	1 30
1.....	".....	" "	1 50
$1\frac{1}{4}$ .....	".....	" "	1 75

No. 101.



THREADED COUPLING.

These couplings are made of metal and enameled—thus making a thoroughly insulated and moisture proof joint.

$\frac{1}{4}$ .....	.....per 100,	\$2 00
$\frac{3}{8}$ .....	"	3 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	"	3 50
$\frac{5}{8}$ .....	"	4 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ .....	"	5 00
1.....	"	6 00
$1\frac{1}{4}$ .....	"	7 00



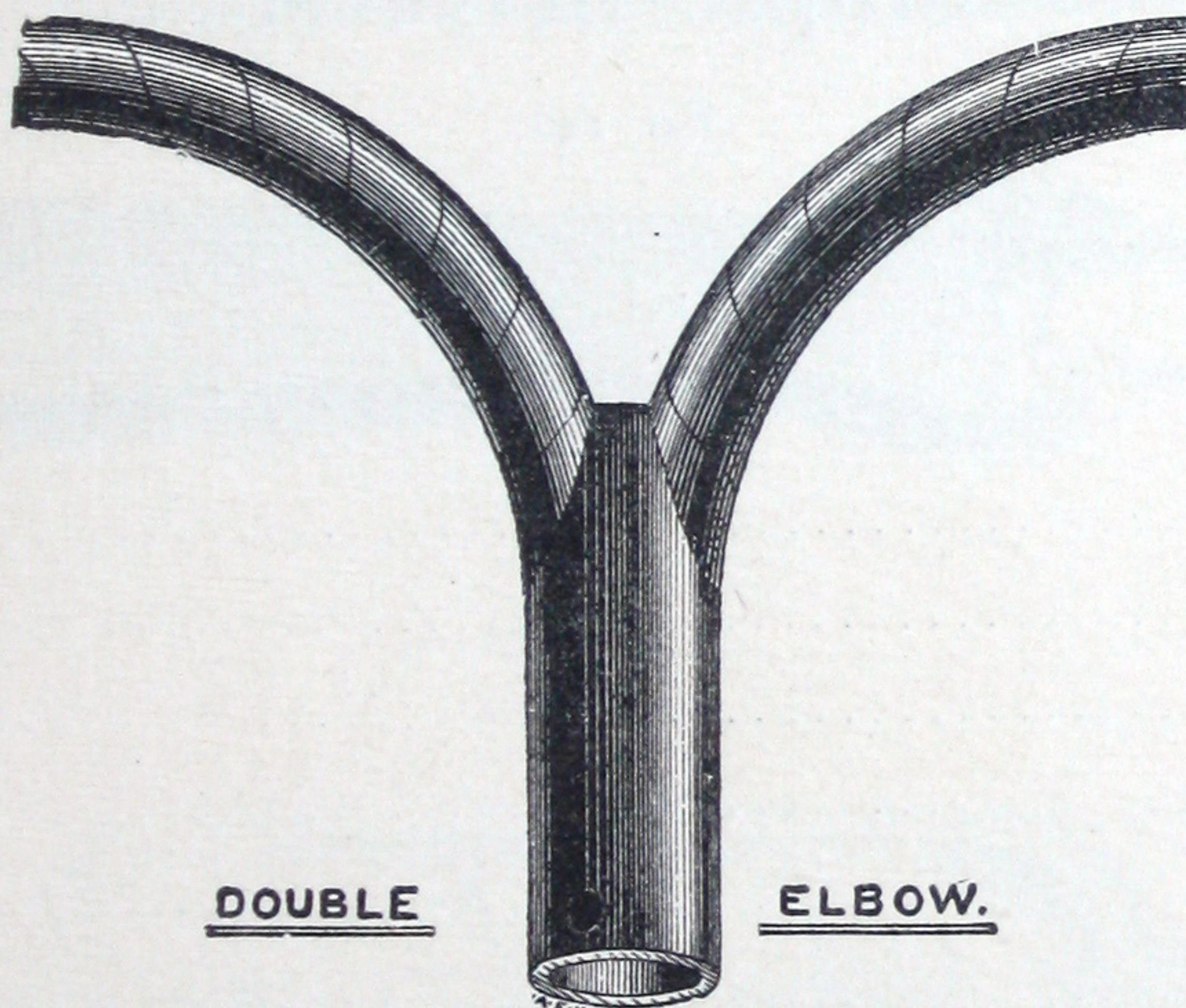
# Elbows.

No. 110.



	Grade	I	short, per 100,	\$5 00	long, per 100,	\$7 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ .....	"	"	"	6 00	"	8 00
$\frac{3}{8}$ .....	"	"	"	6 50	"	8 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	"	"	"	7 00	"	9 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ .....	"	"	"	8 00	"	10 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ .....	"	"	"	12 00	"	15 00
I .....	"	"	"	15 00	"	25 00
I $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	"	"	"			

No. 111.

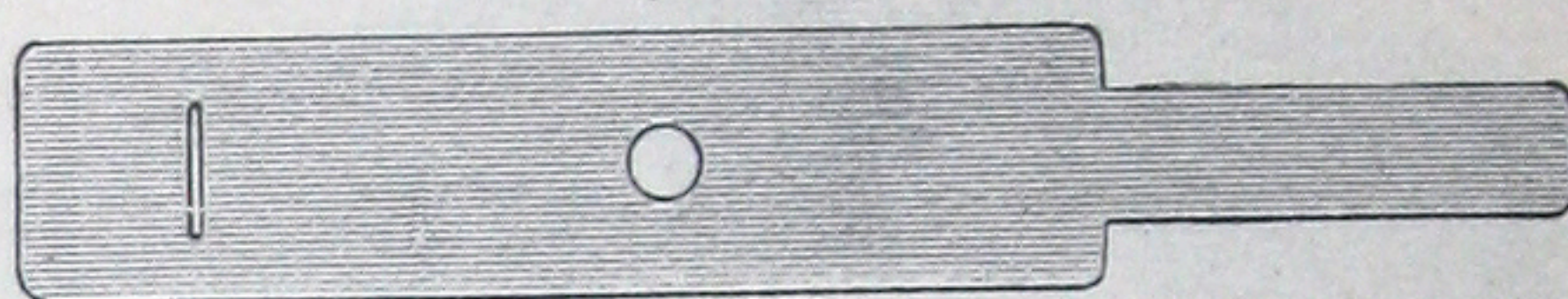


	Grade	I	per 100,	\$10 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ .....	"	"	12 00	
$\frac{3}{8}$ .....	"	"	13 00	
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....	"	"	14 00	
$\frac{5}{8}$ .....	"	"	16 00	
$\frac{3}{4}$ .....	"	"	24 00	
I .....	"	"	30 00	
I $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	"	"		



## Brass Clips.

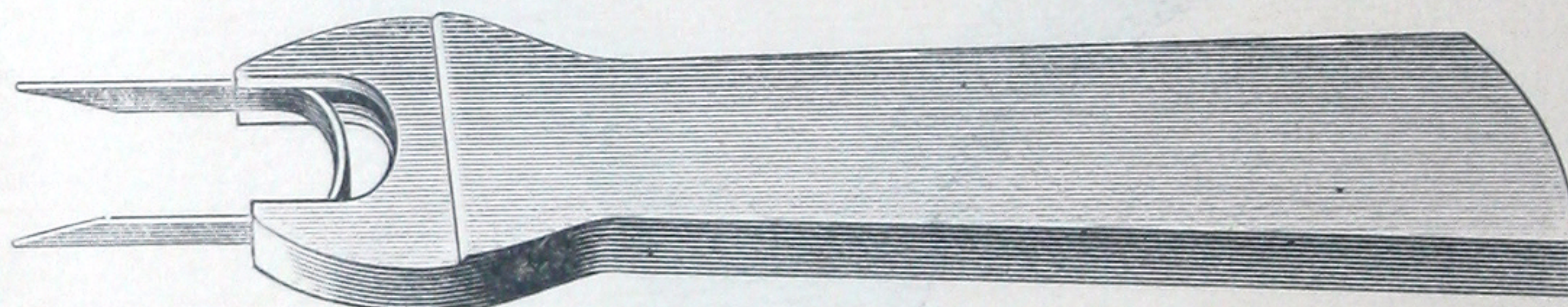
No. 125.



$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	.....	per gross,	\$ 40
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.....	"	65
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.....	"	75
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.....	"	90
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....	"	1 00
1 "	.....	"	1 40
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	"	2 00

## Staple Drivers.

No. 140.



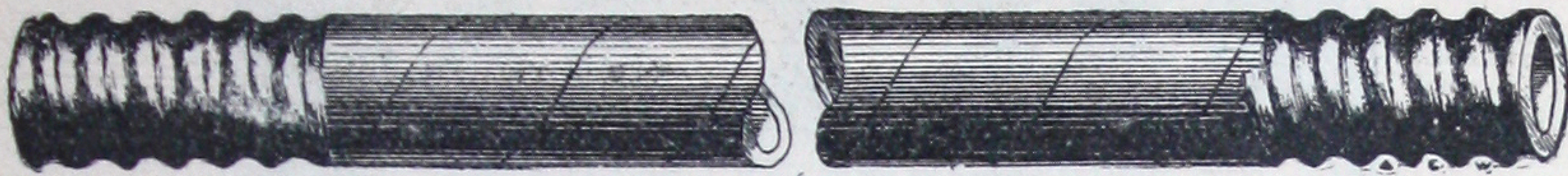
$\frac{1}{4}$ inch	.....	each,	23c.
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	.....	"	25c.
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	.....	"	27c.
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	.....	"	29c.
1 "	.....	"	30c.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	.....	"	32c.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

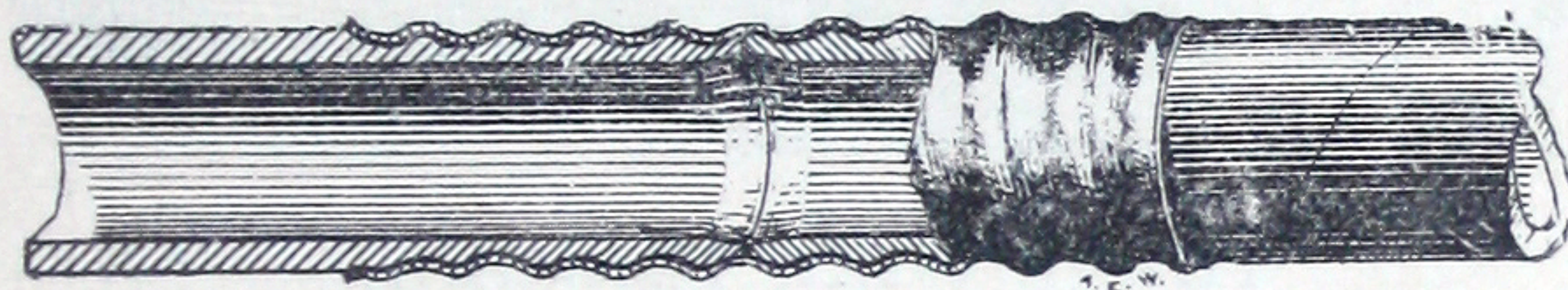
Staples, all sizes	.....	per lb.	25c.
Compound for making joints	.....	"	40c.
Powdered Soapstone	.....	"	18c.
Fishing Wire	.....	per ft.	3c.



## Threading Tool.

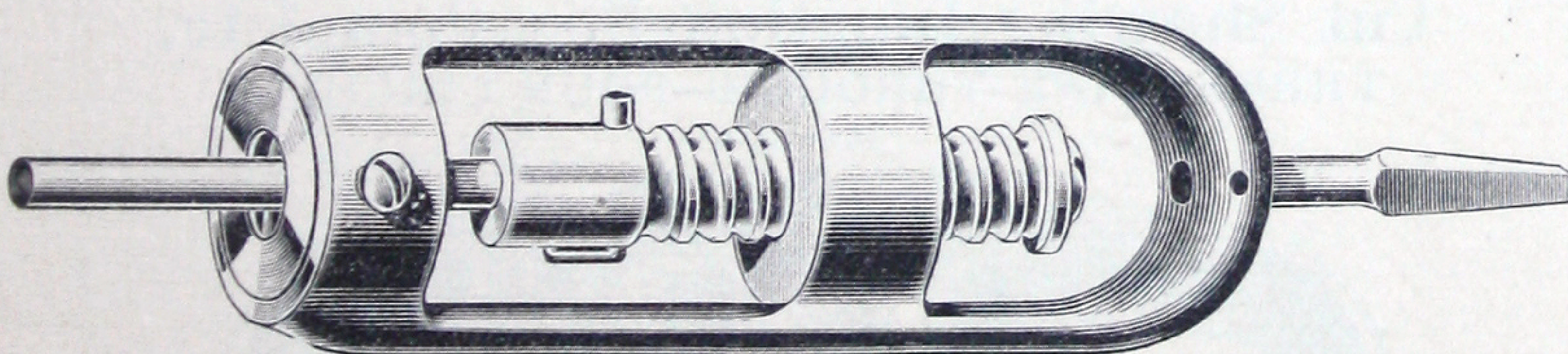


Section of Conduit showing threaded end as used with screw coupling.



Sectional view of Screw Joint with coupling in position.

No. 150.



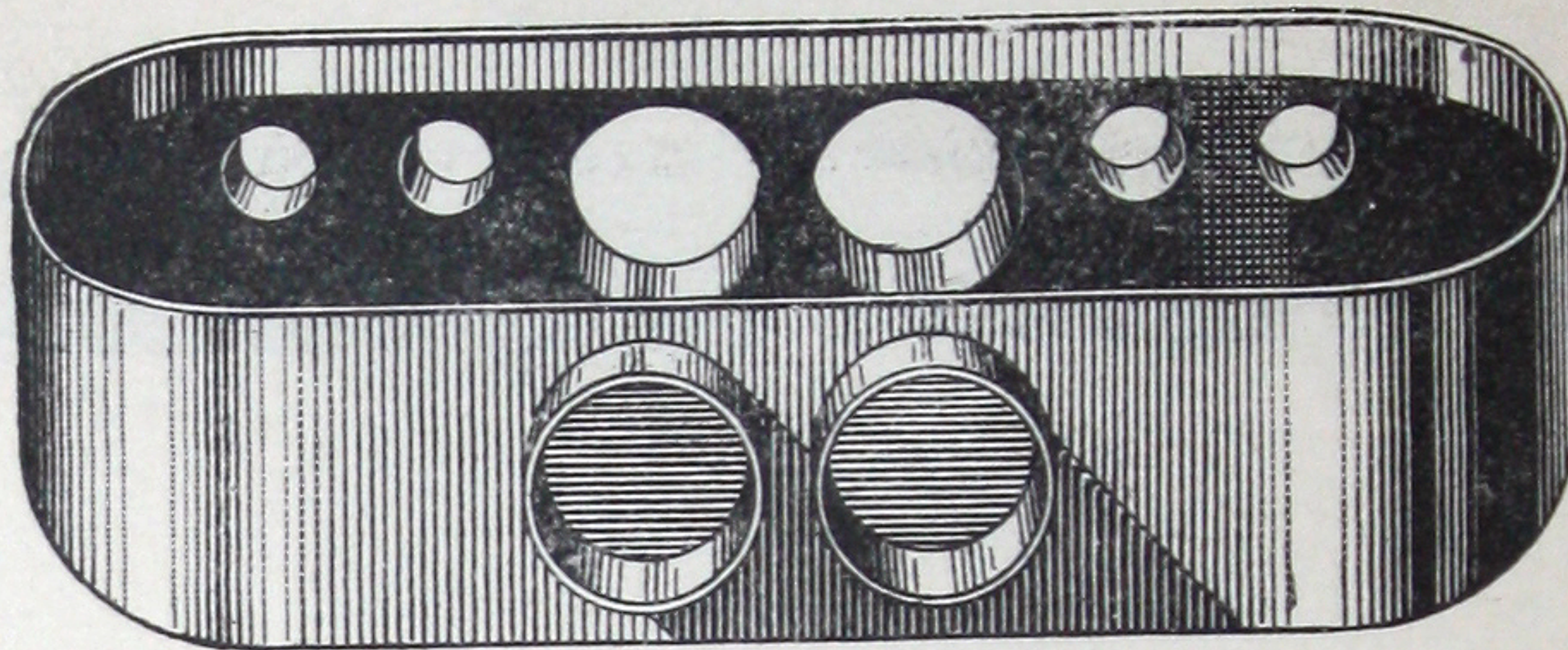
No. 150. Threading tool with complete set dies for all sizes tube.. \$20 00



# Main Junction Boxes.

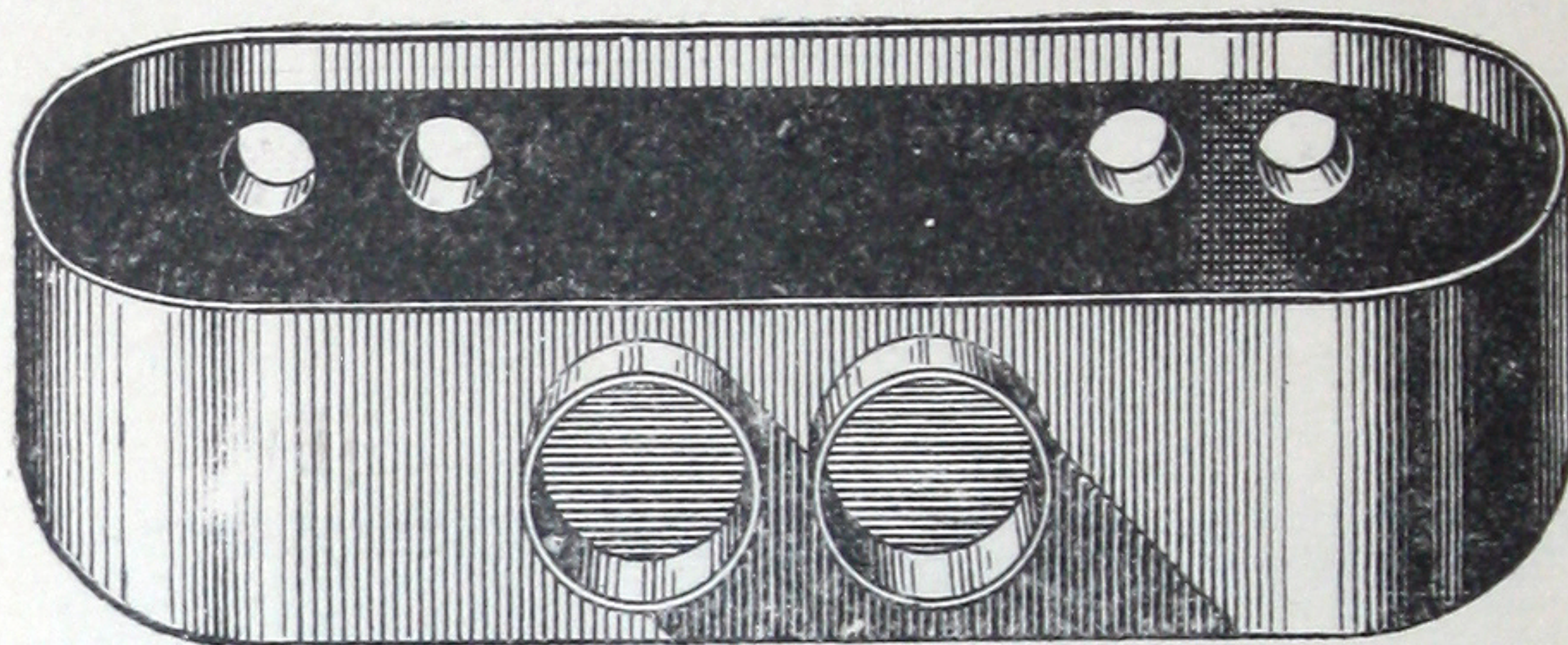
TWO WIRE THROUGH.

No. 1.



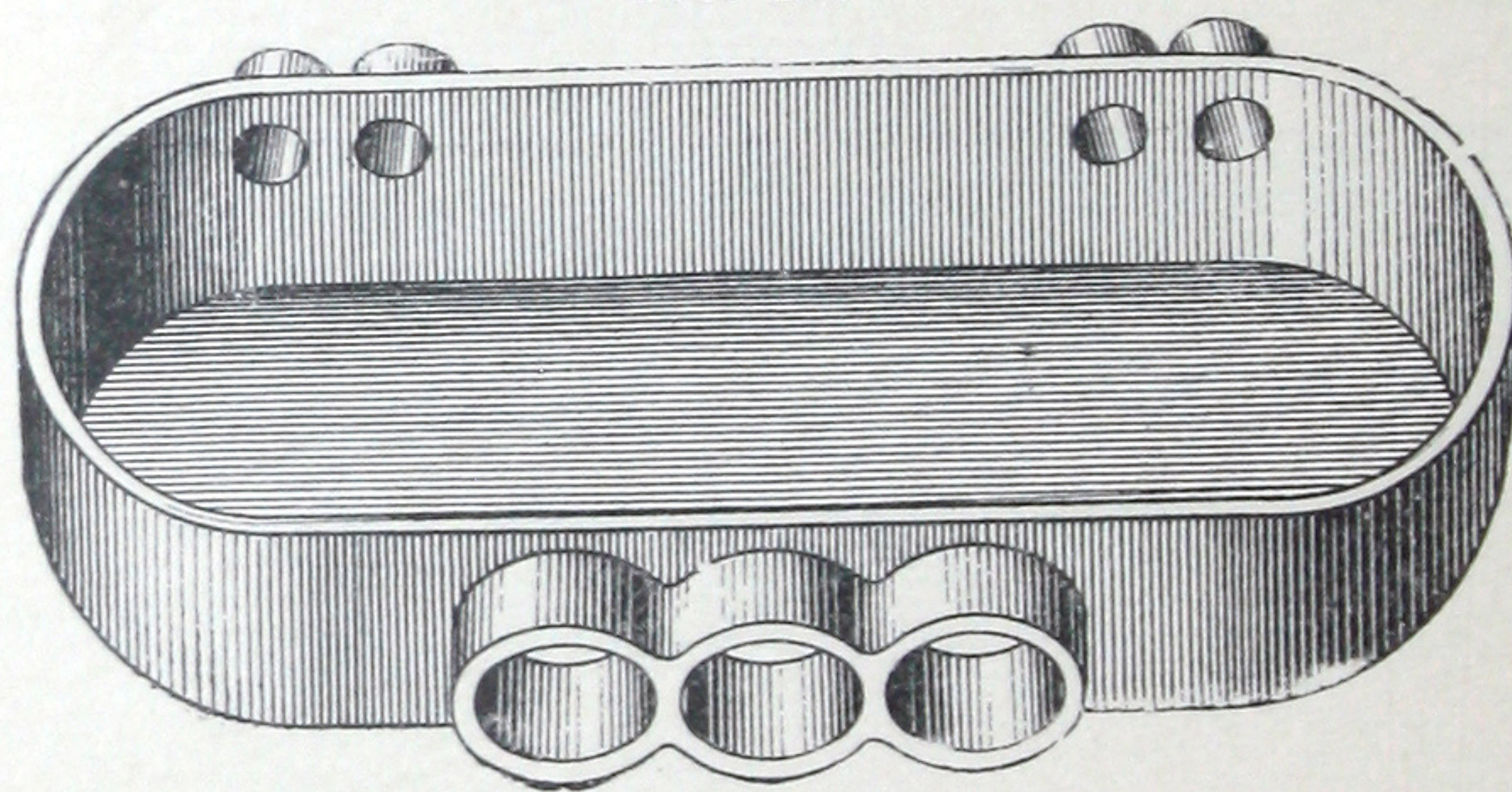
TWO WIRE TERMINAL.

No. 3.



THREE WIRE TERMINAL.

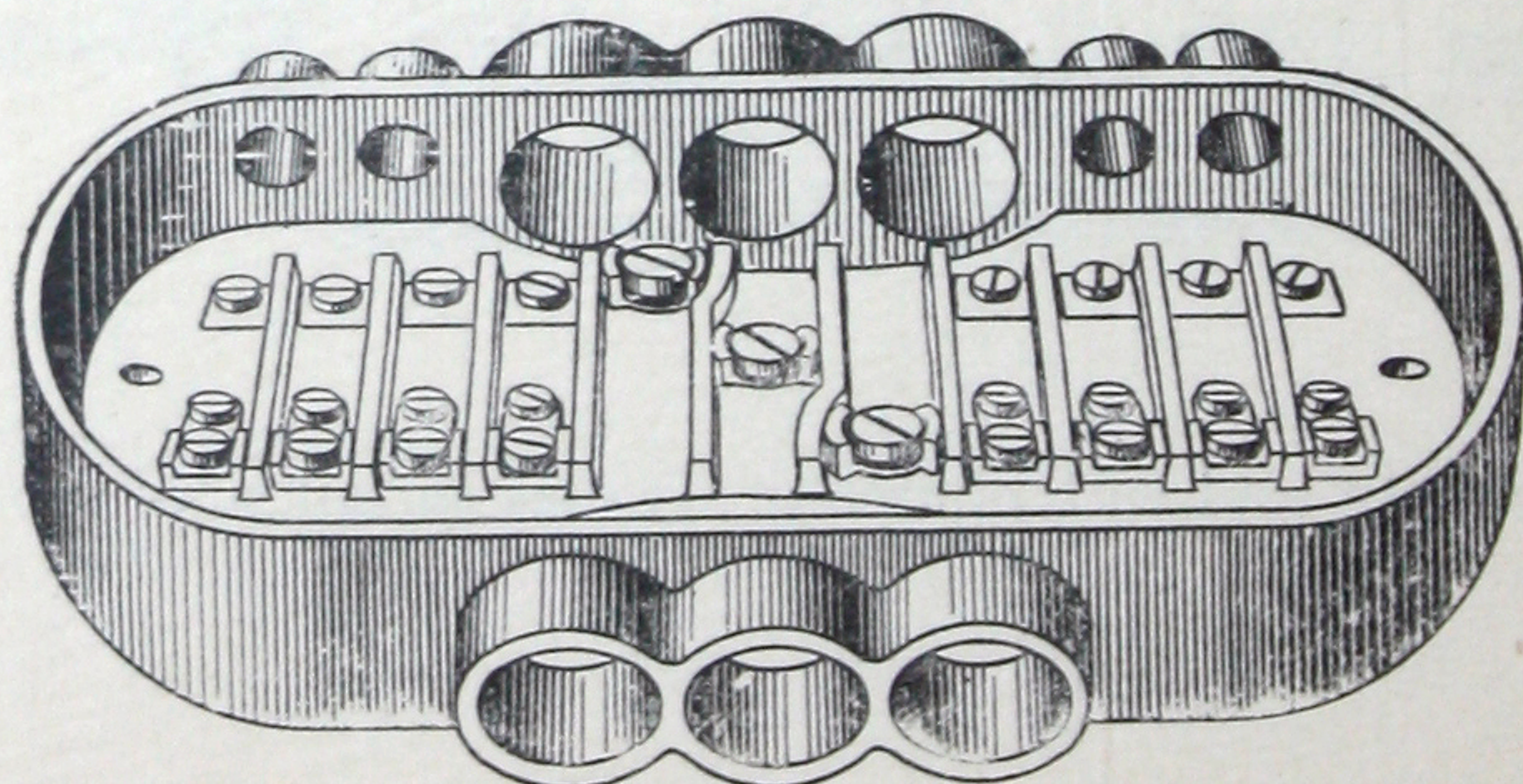
No. 22.



Cut Showing Junction Box Complete.

THREE WIRE THROUGH—FOUR CIRCUITS.

No. 20.





## Main Junction Boxes.

### TWO WIRE.

#### FOR BRICK WORK.

No. 1, 4	Circuit, Main Line.....	\$1 15
No. 2, 2	" " " .....	1 00
No. 3, 4	" Main Terminal.....	1 15
No. 4, 2	" " " .....	1 00

#### FOR LATH AND PLASTER.

No. 10, 4	Circuit, Main Line.....	1 30
No. 11, 2	" " " .....	1 15
No. 12, 4	" Main Terminal.....	1 30
No. 13, 2	" " " .....	1 15

### THREE WIRE.

#### FOR BRICK WORK.

No. 20, 4	Circuit, Main Line.....	1 25
No. 21, 2	" " " .....	1 15
No. 22, 4	" Main Terminal....	1 25
No. 23, 2	" " " .....	1 15

#### FOR LATH AND PLASTER.

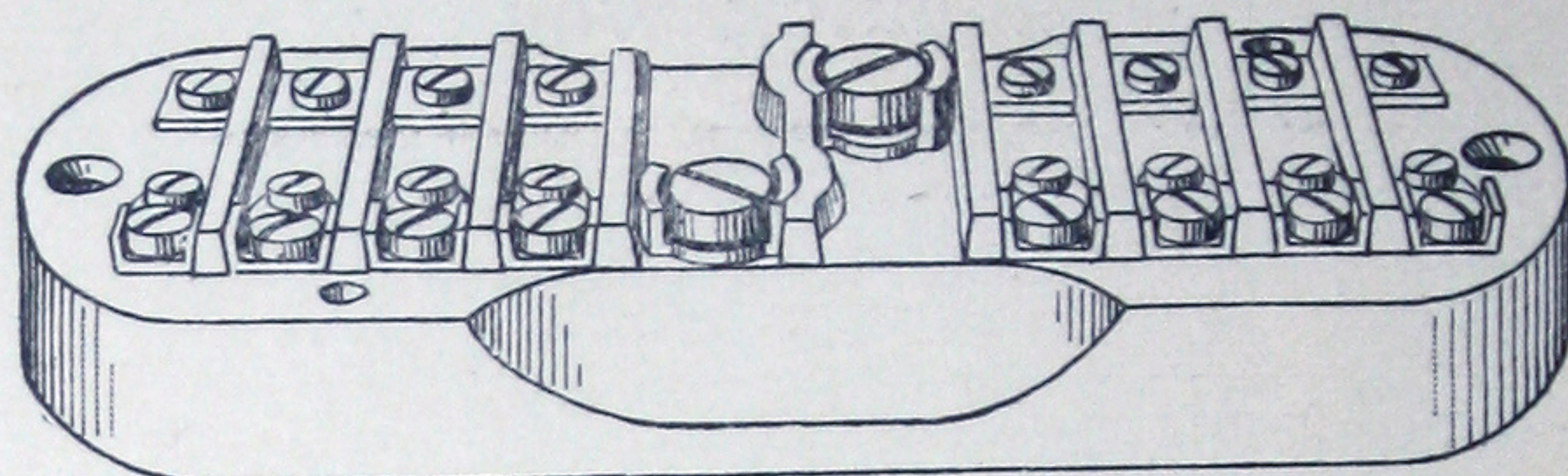
No. 30, 4	Circuit, Main Line.....	1 50
No. 31, 2	" " " .....	1 30
No. 32, 4	" Main Terminal.....	1 50
No. 33, 2	" " " .....	1 30

One inch mains.  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch divisional Circuit.—Junction Boxes for other size tube are special.



## Porcelain Cutouts.

(Two Wire, Four Circuits.)



### FOR BRICK WORK.

For No.	1,	two wire..	.....	\$3 00
"	"	2, " "	.....	2 90
"	"	3, " "	.....	3 00
"	"	4, " "	.....	2 90
"	"	5, " "	.....	1 80
"	"	6, " "	.....	1 80

### FOR LATH AND PLASTER.

For No.	10,	two wire	.....	3 00
"	"	11, " "	.....	2 90
"	"	12, " "	.....	3 00
"	"	13, " "	.....	2 90

### FOR BRICK WORK.

For No.	20,	three wire..	.....	3 20
"	"	21, " "	.....	2 80
"	"	22, " "	.....	3 20
"	"	23, " "	.....	2 80
"	"	24, " "	.....	2 50
"	"	25, " "	.....	2 50

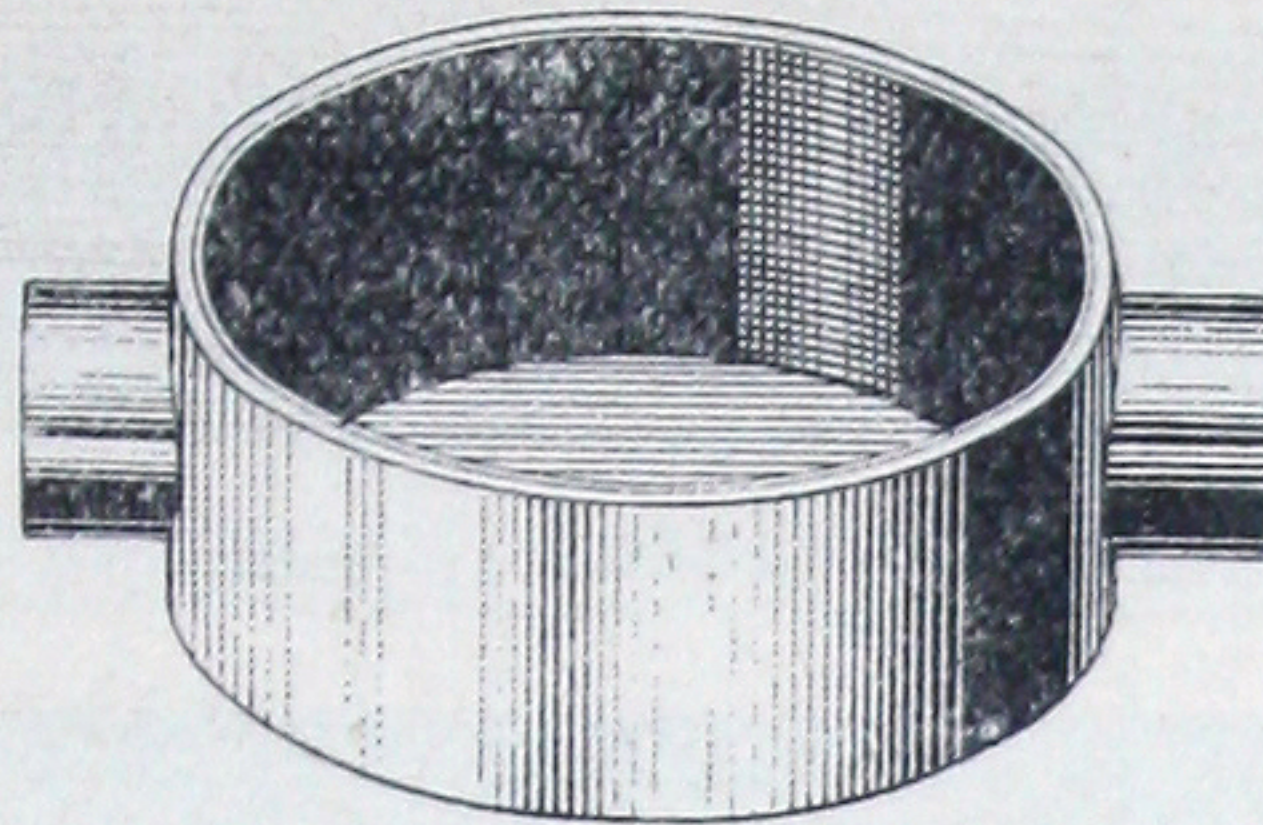
### FOR LATH AND PLASTER.

For No.	30,	three wire.....	3 20
"	"	31, " "	2 80
"	"	32, " "	3 20
"	"	33, " "	2 80



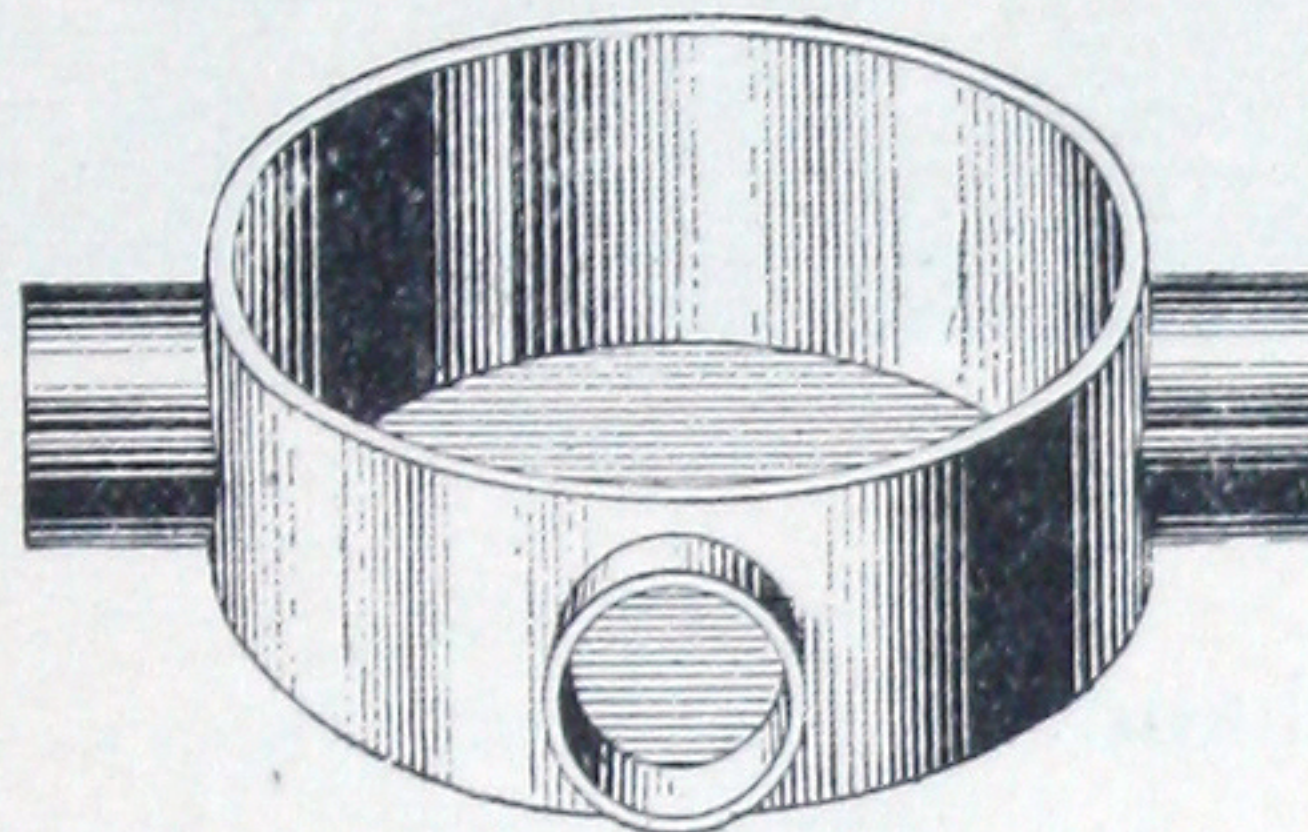
# Branch Junction Boxes.

No. 40.



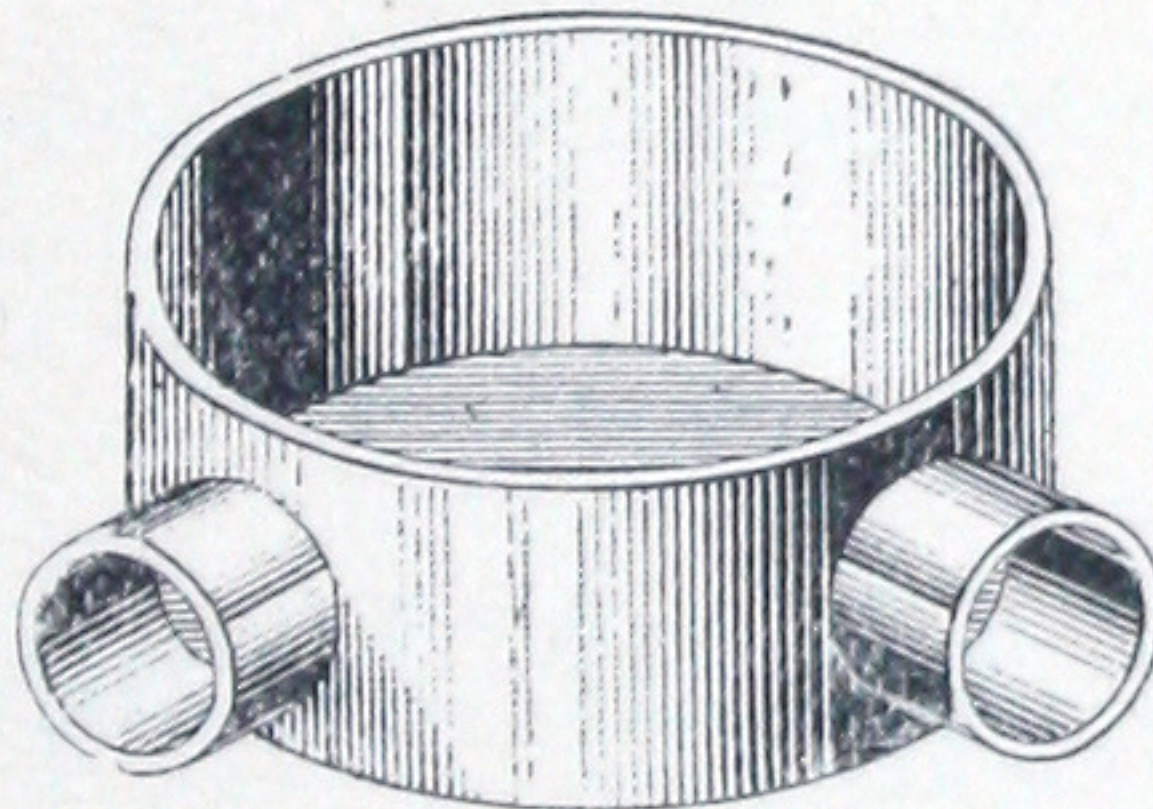
Two hole..... 25c.

No. 41.



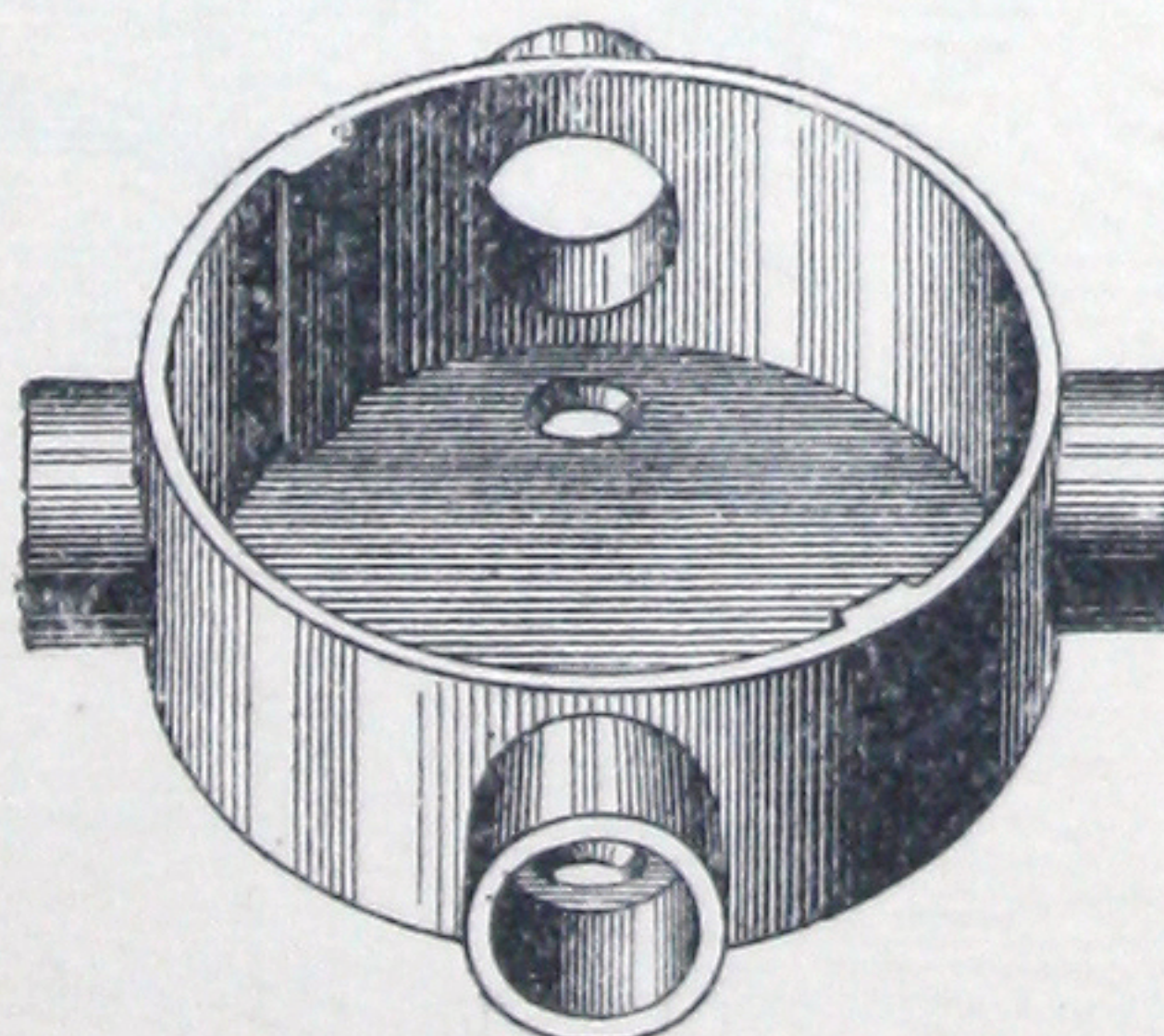
Three hole..... 25c.

No. 42.



Angle..... 25c.

No. 47.

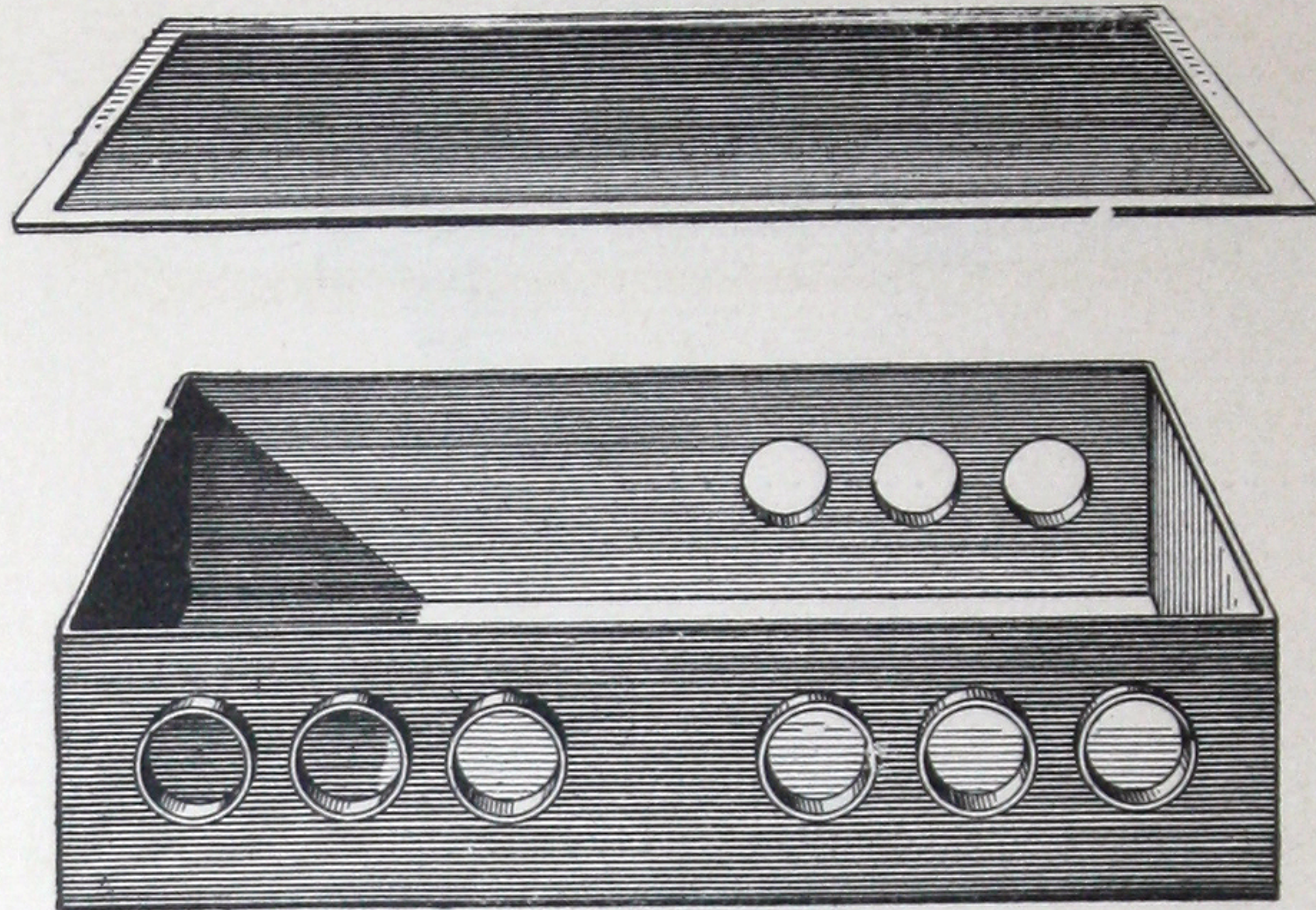


Four hole. .... 25c.



# Feeder Terminal.

No. 24.

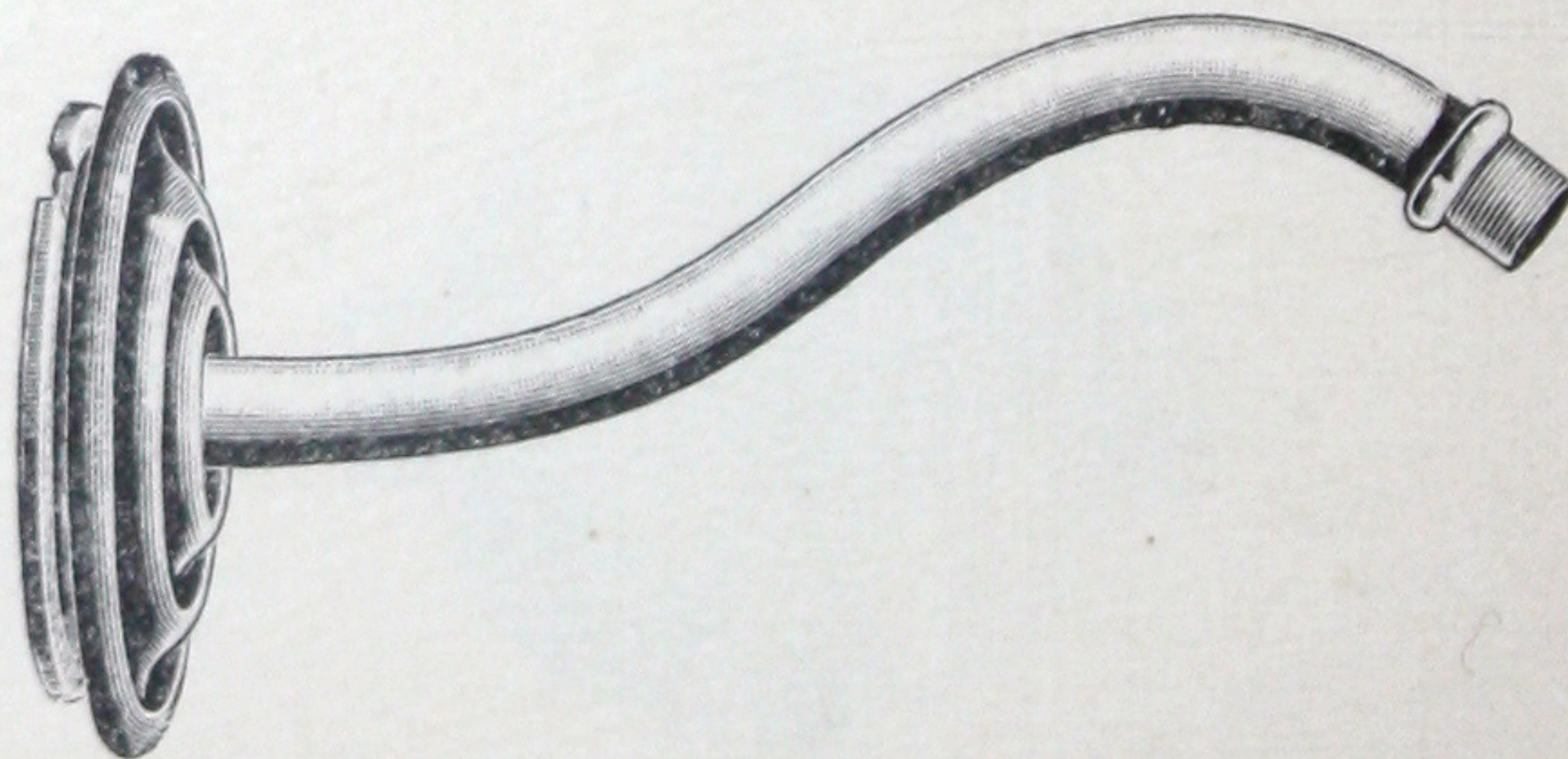


No. 5.	Two wire, left hand.....	75c.
No. 6.	“ “ right hand.....	75c.
No. 24.	Three wire, left hand.....	90c.
No. 25.	“ “ right hand.....	90c.

## One Light Bracket.

WITH LOCKING CANOPY TO FIT JUNCTION BOX.

No. 57.

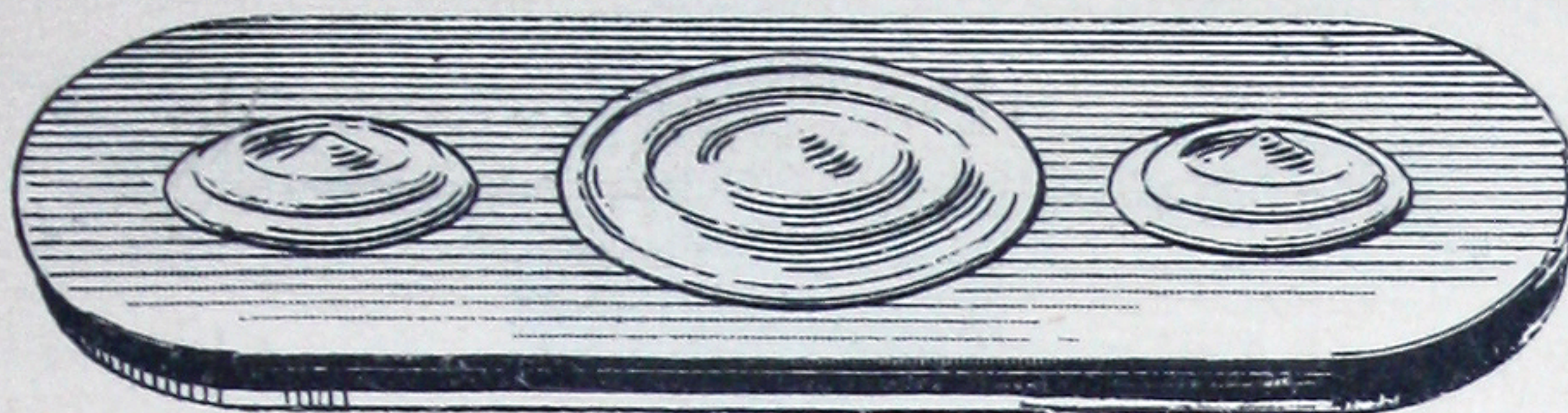


Pol. Brass.....	\$1.00
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# Covers for Main Junction Boxes.

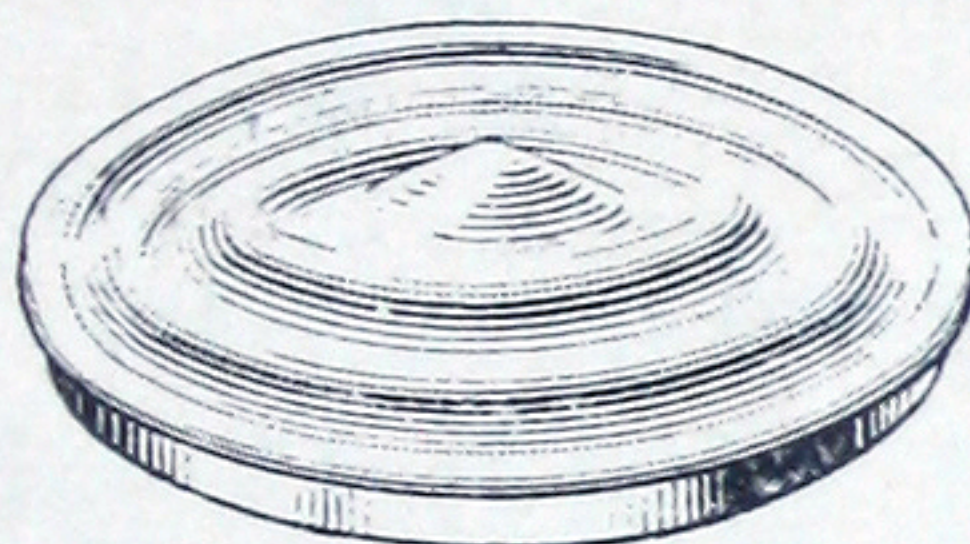
No. 60.



Composition (with lock) .....	\$1 00
Brass " .....	2 00

# Covers for Branch Junction Boxes.

No. 61.

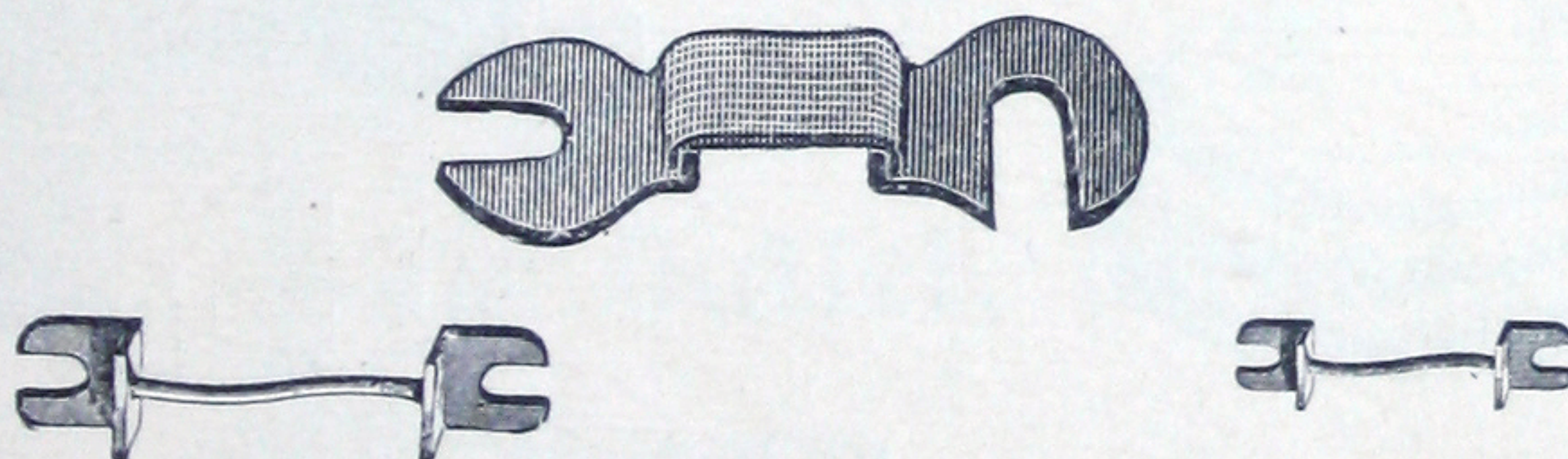


Brass (with Lock) .....	30c
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Special designs when required made at reasonable prices.

# Fuse Leads.

With Copper Terminals.

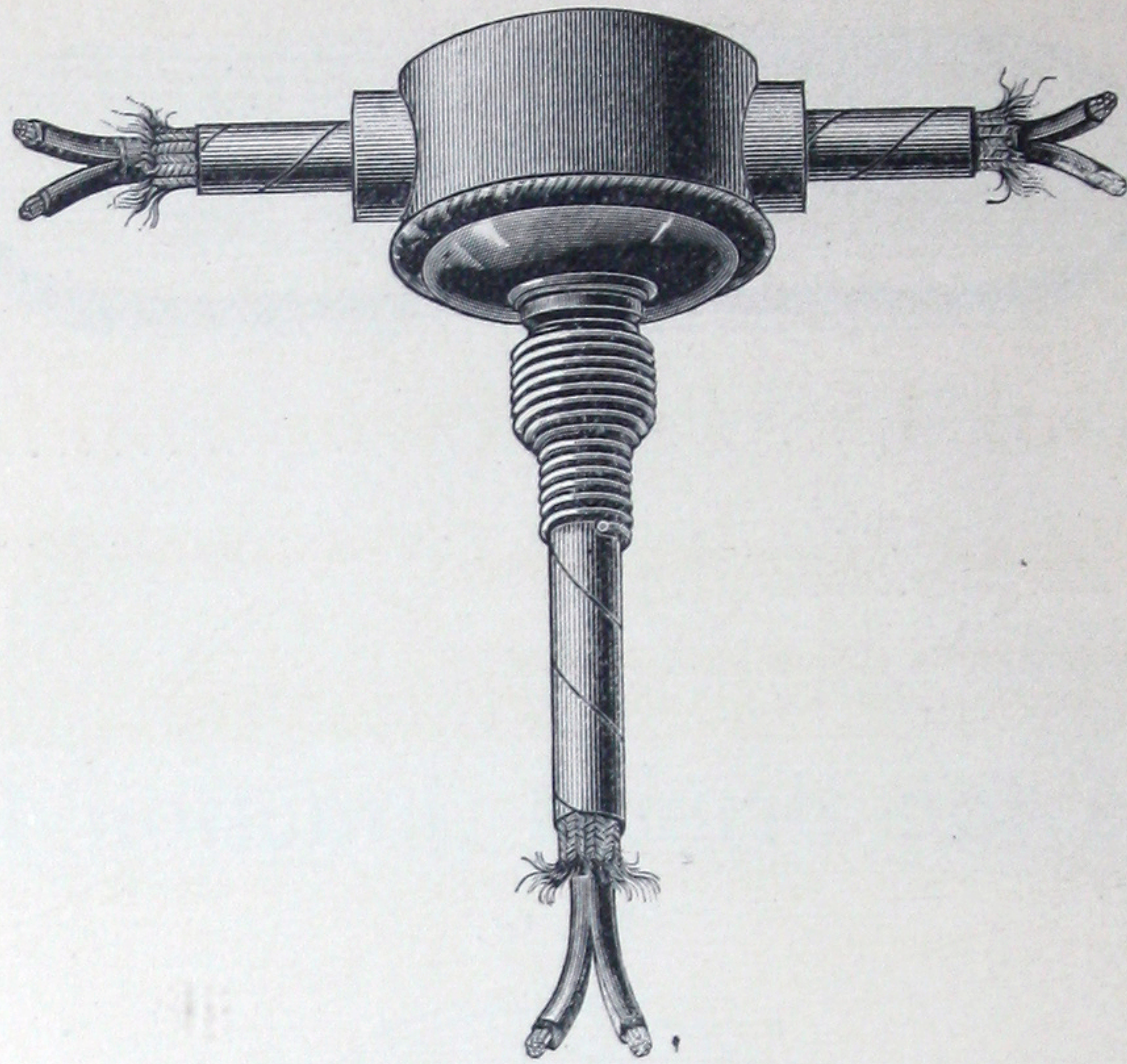


No.	Description.	Each
80.	One to Nine Lights .....	\$ 08
81.	One to Twenty-five Lights .....	11
82.	Twenty-five to Fifty Lights .....	15
83.	Fifty to One Hundred and Twenty-five Lights .....	18



# Spring Ceiling Pendant.

No. 48

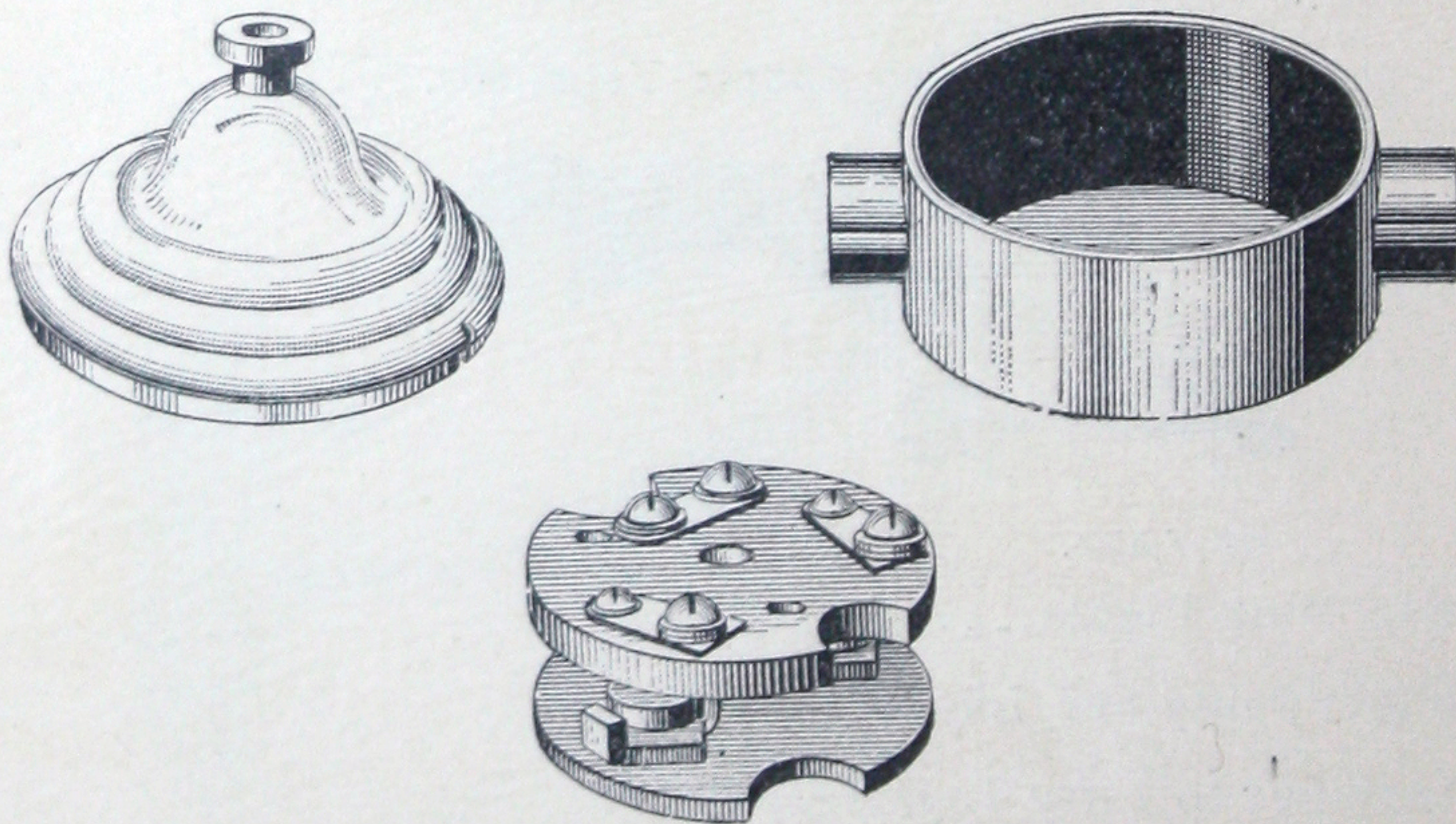


Spring Ceiling Pendant (cap and spring only)..... 35c.

## Ceiling Connecting Box.

FOR FLEXIBLE PENDANT COMPLETE.

No. 43.



Three parts complete..... 70c.

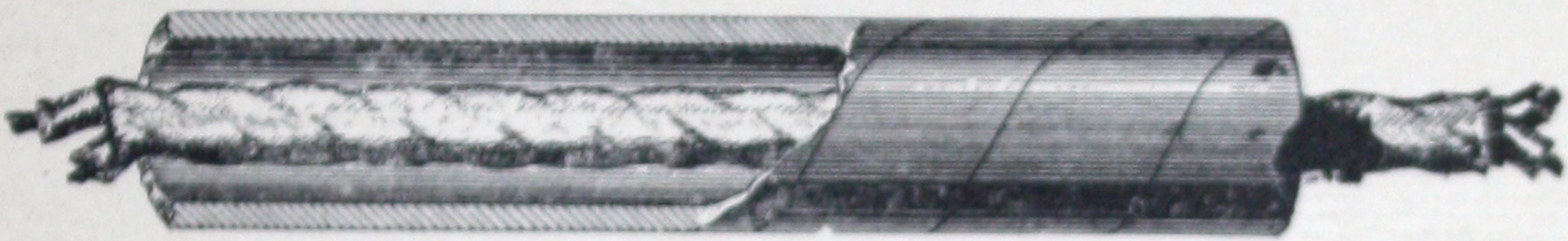


## Electric Conductors.

The Interior Conduit and Insulation Company have demonstrated the safety and reliability of double conductors of stranded wires in each polarity and both conductors in close proximity.

Double pliable conductors of this character are an important adjunct to this system of electric distribution and largely tend to decrease the cost of electric equipment. For this purpose we offer our :—

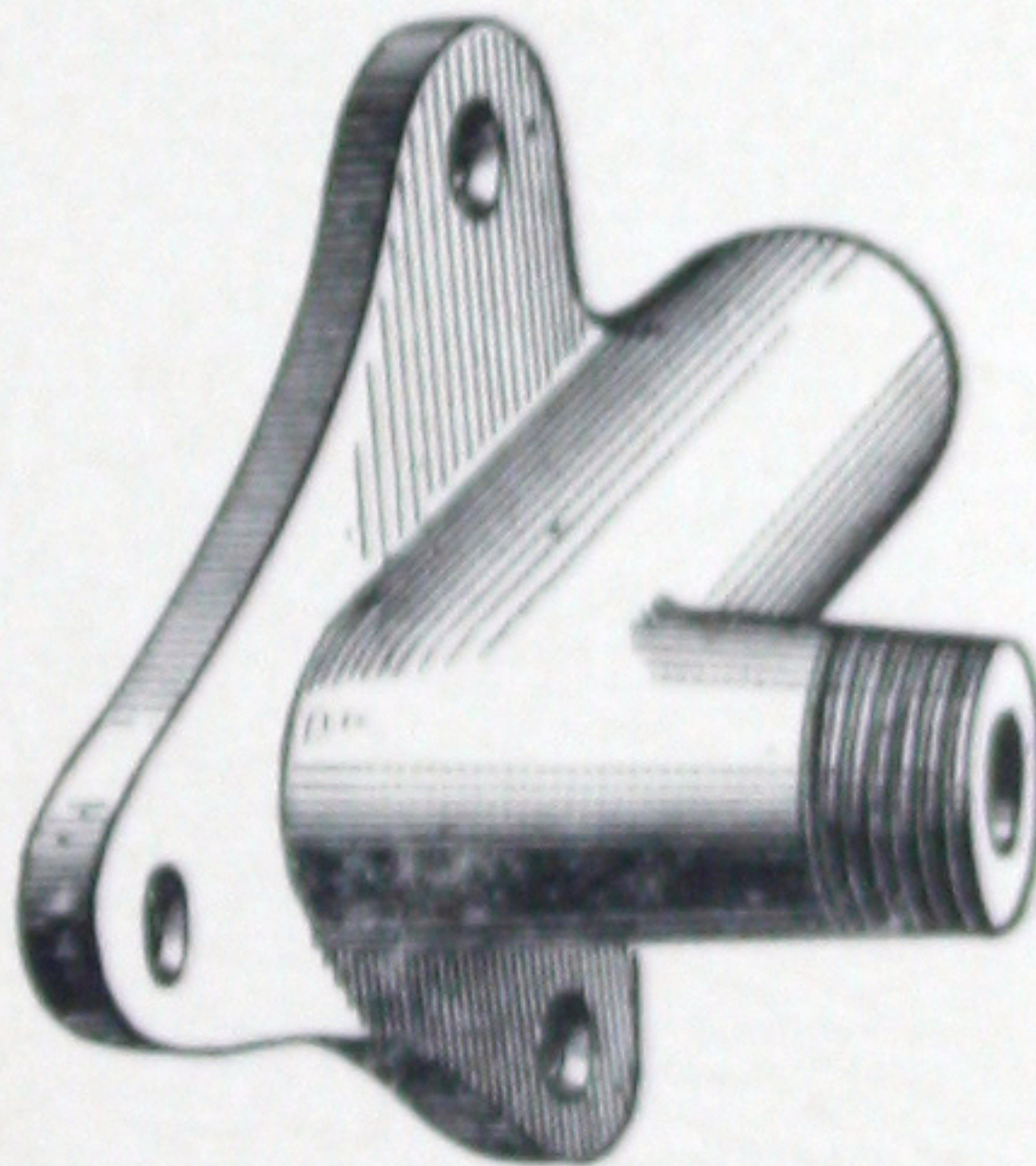
### Special Flexible Twin Conductors.



Section of Conduit containing Twin Conductor.

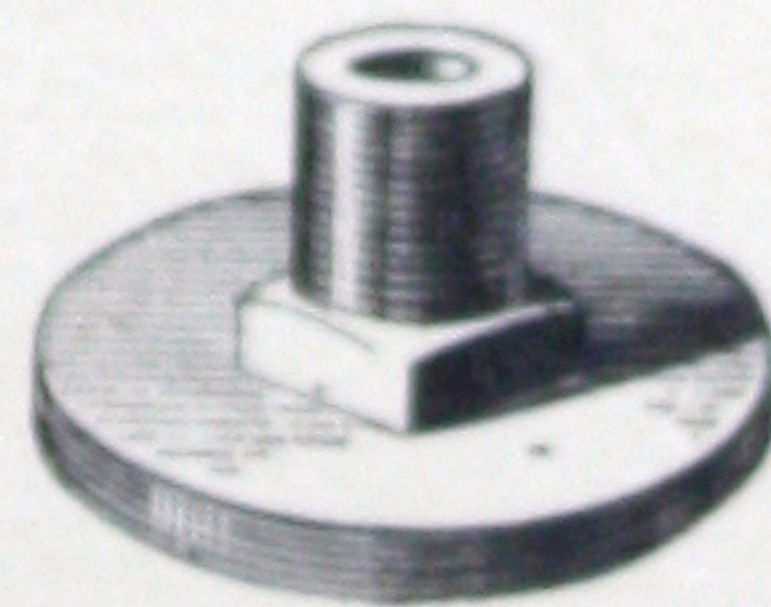
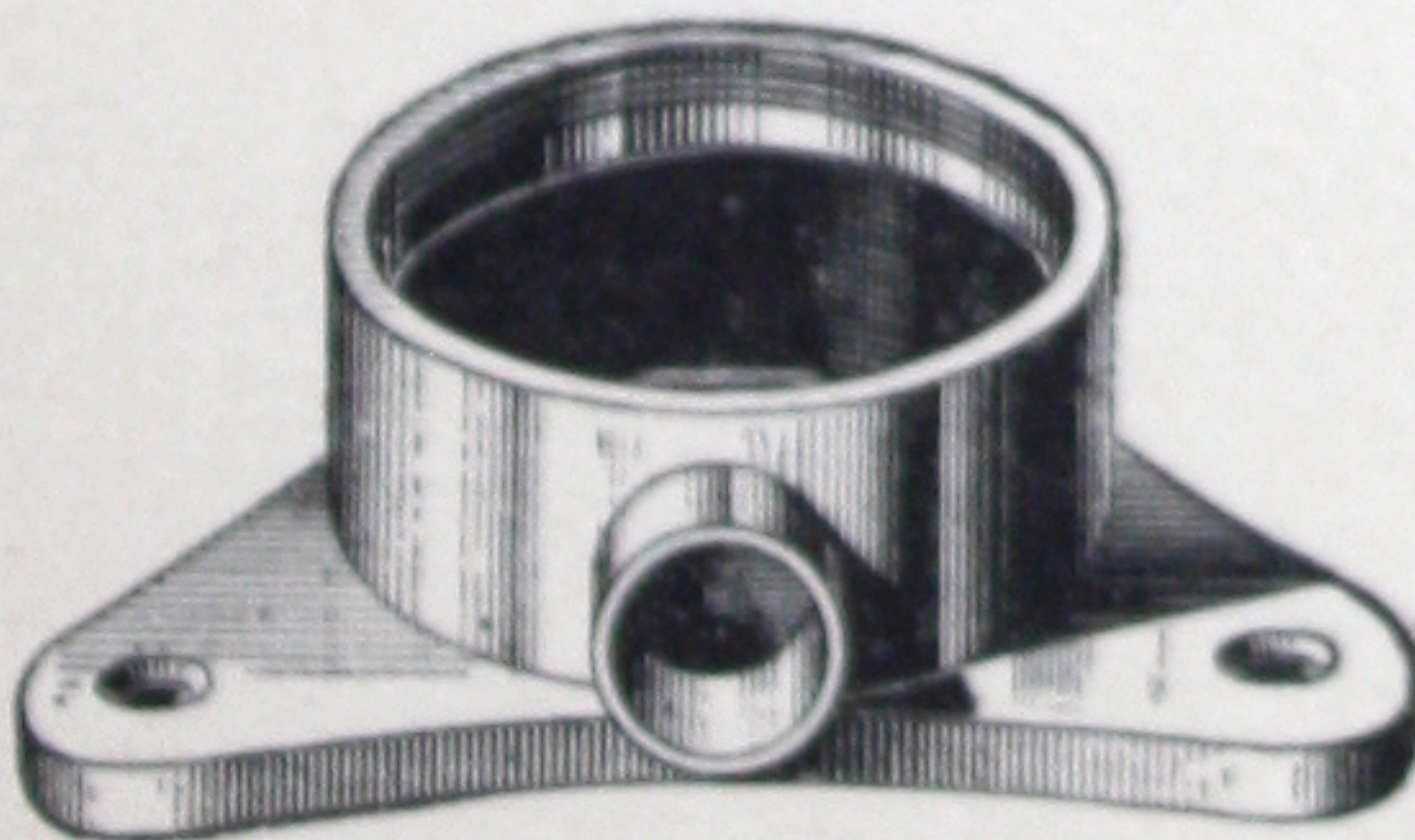
No. 16, B. W. G. Conductors.....	per yard,	10c.
" 14, " " .....	"	15c.
" 12, " " .....	"	25c.

### Side Outlet, (Iron.)



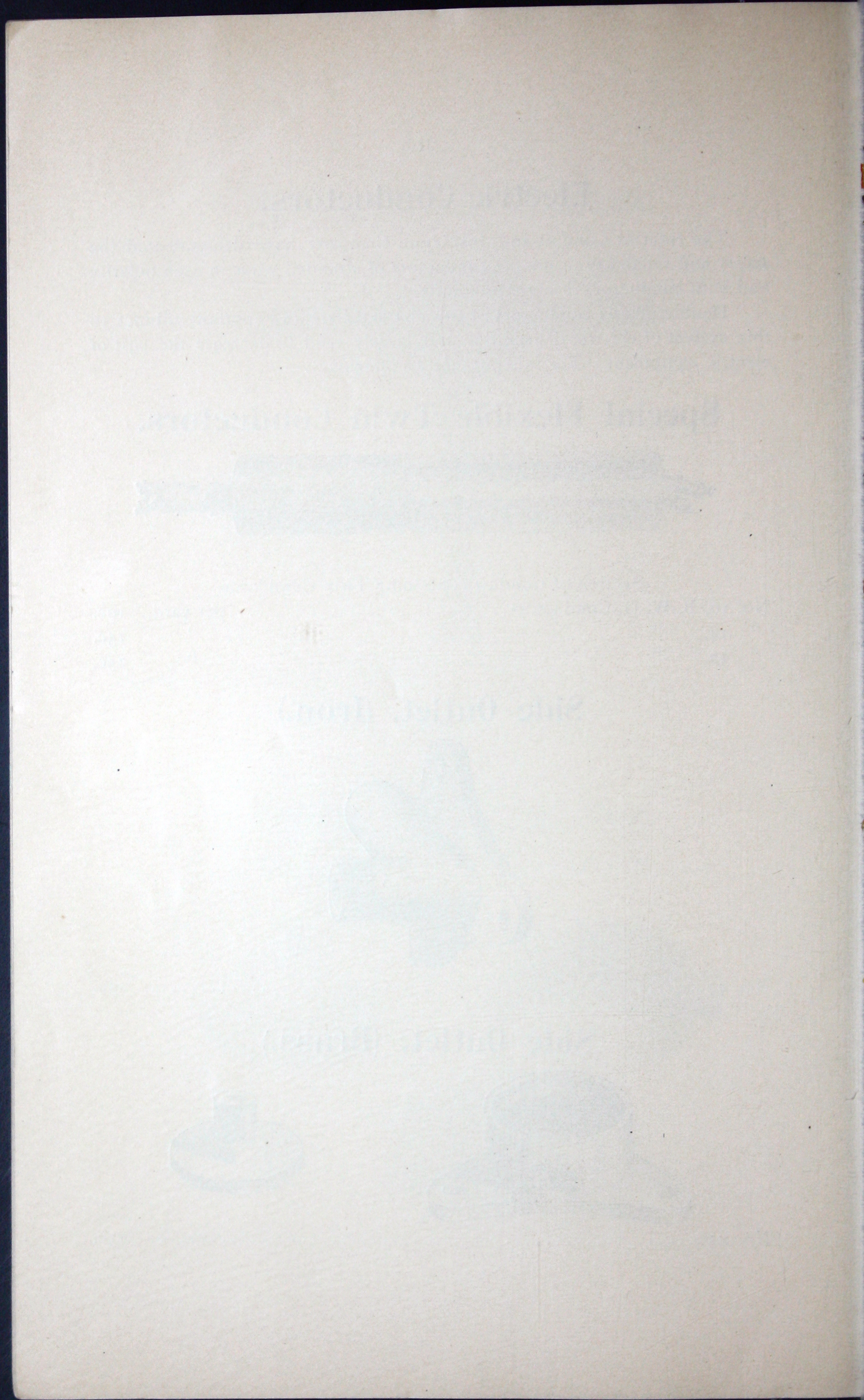
No. 44 .....	25c.
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### Side Outlet, (Brass.)

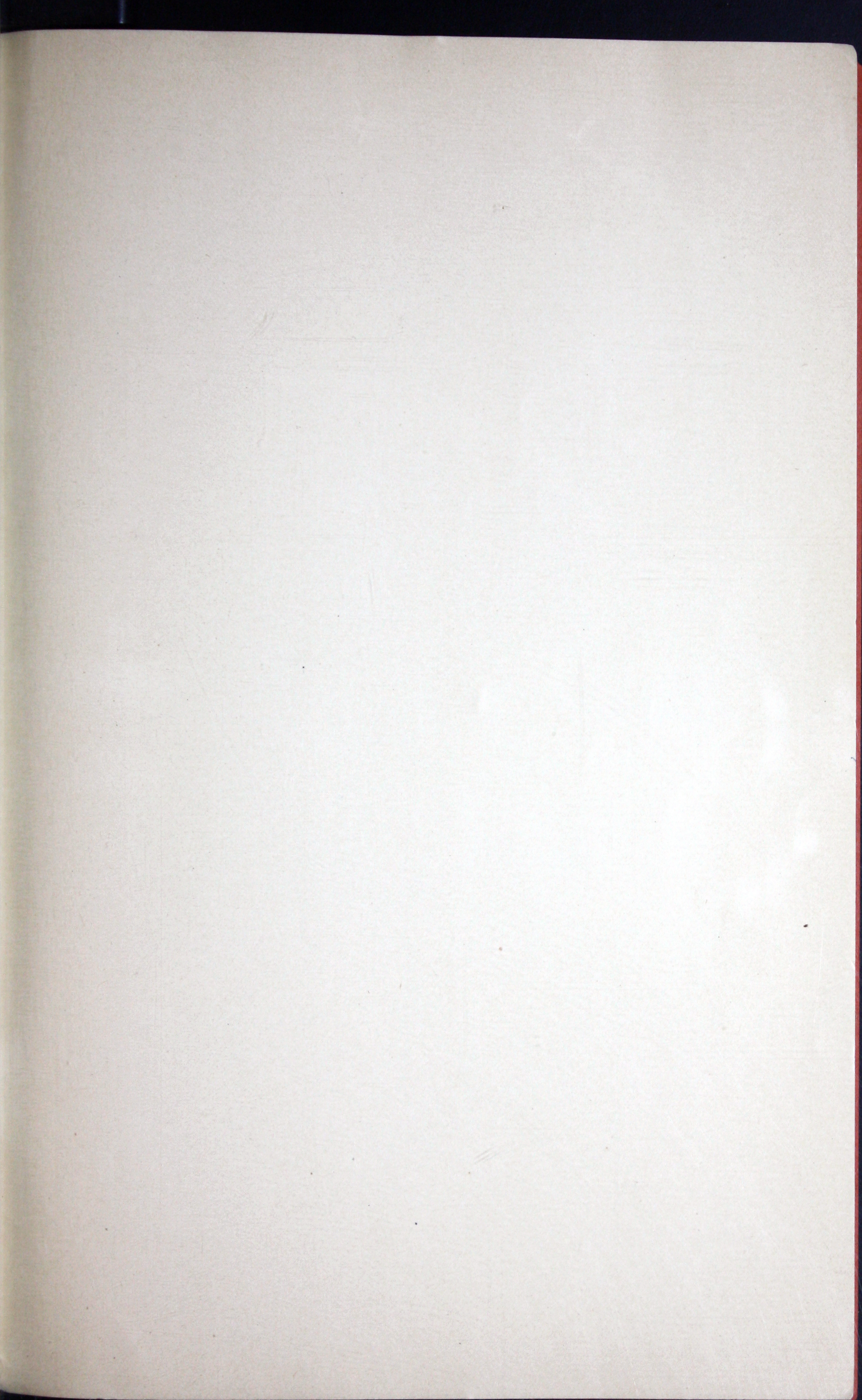


No. 45 .....	75c.
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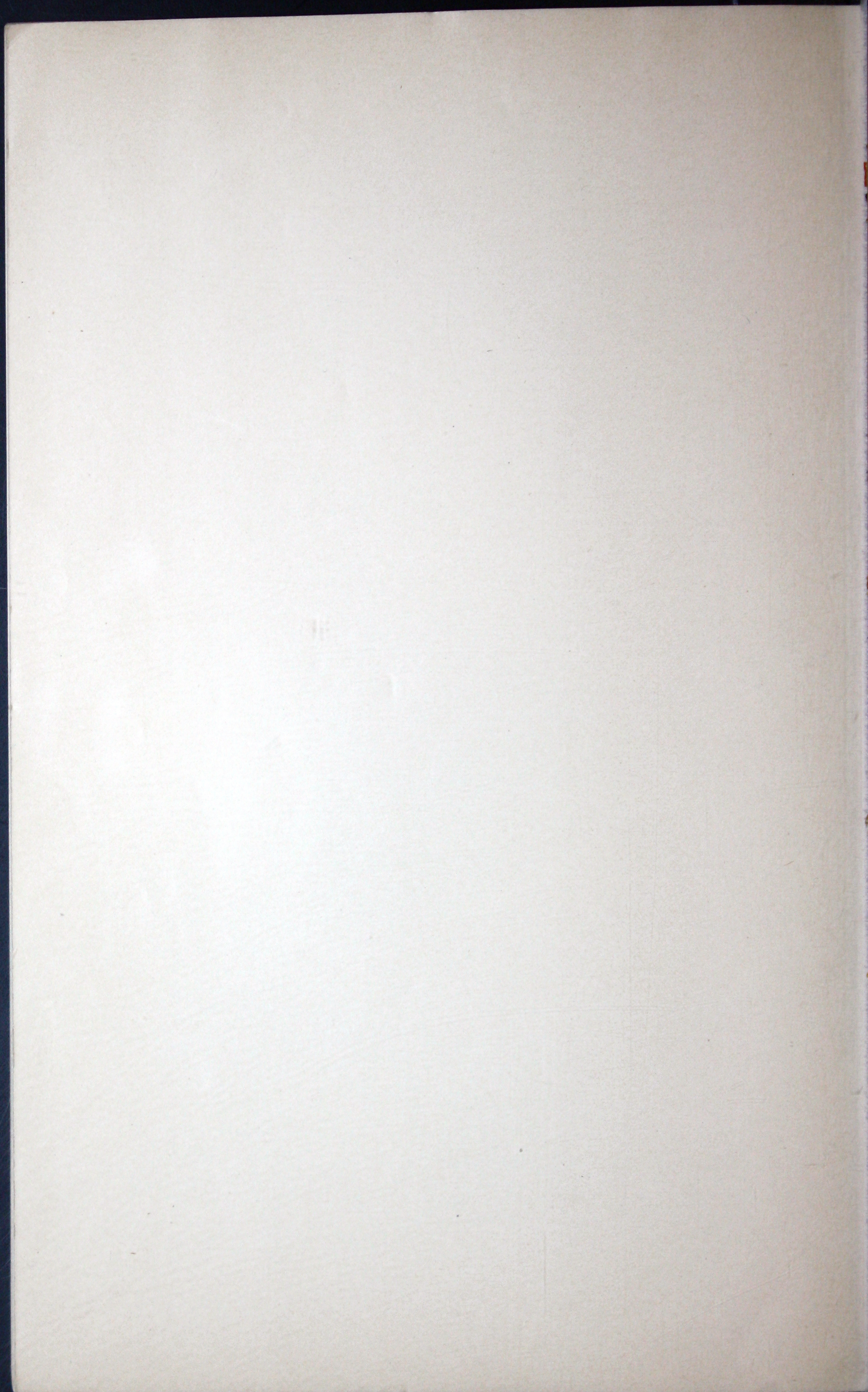








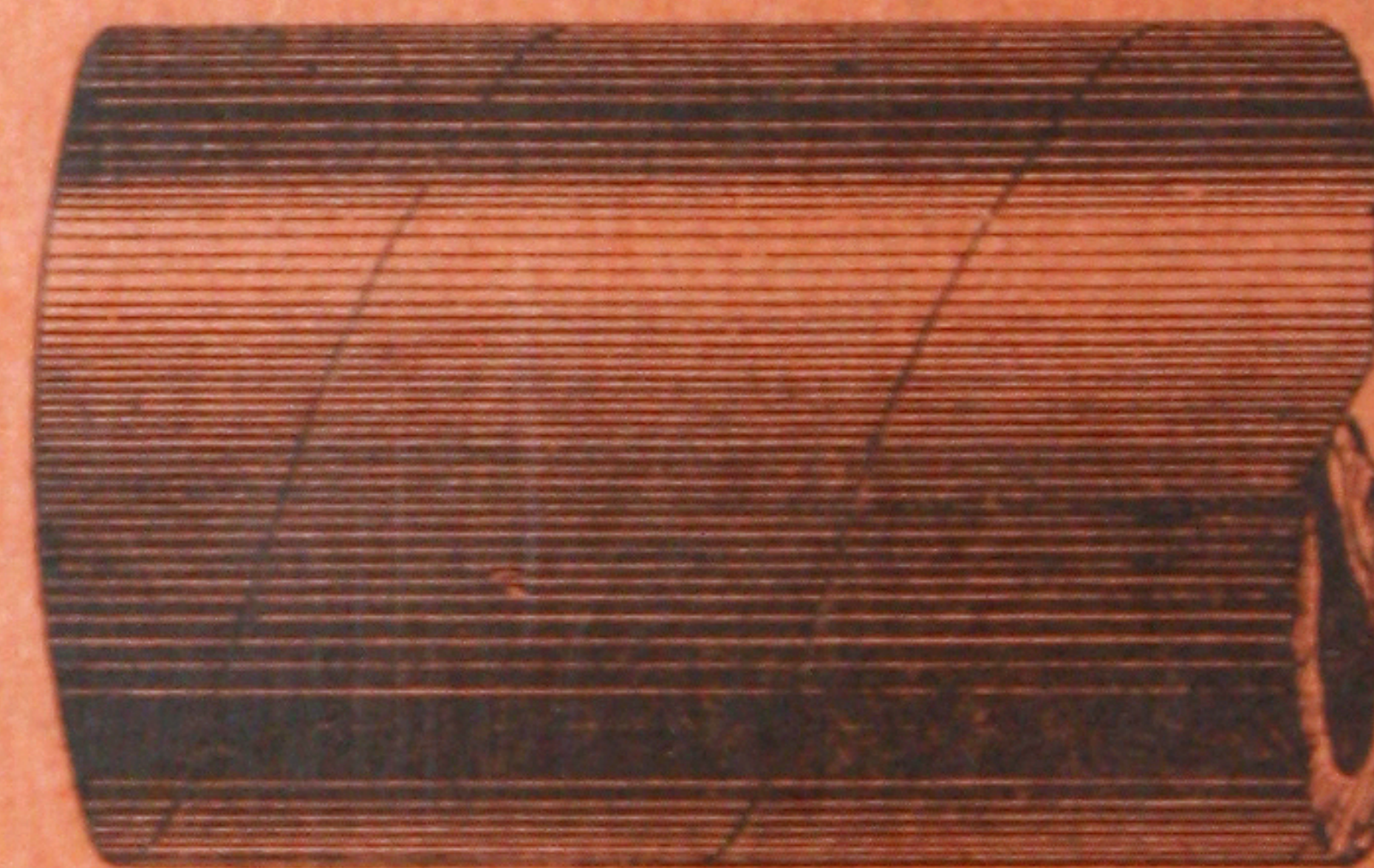
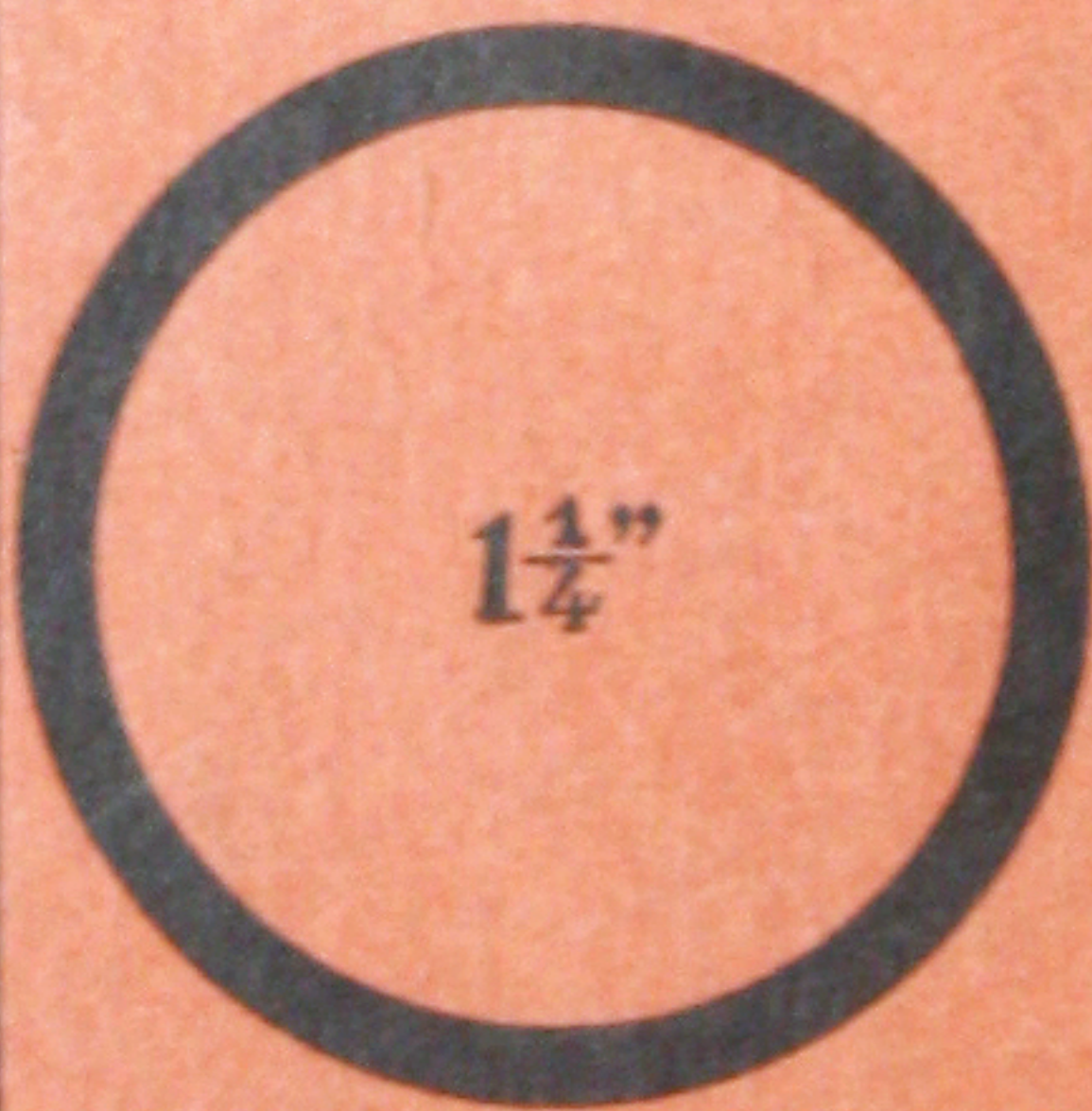
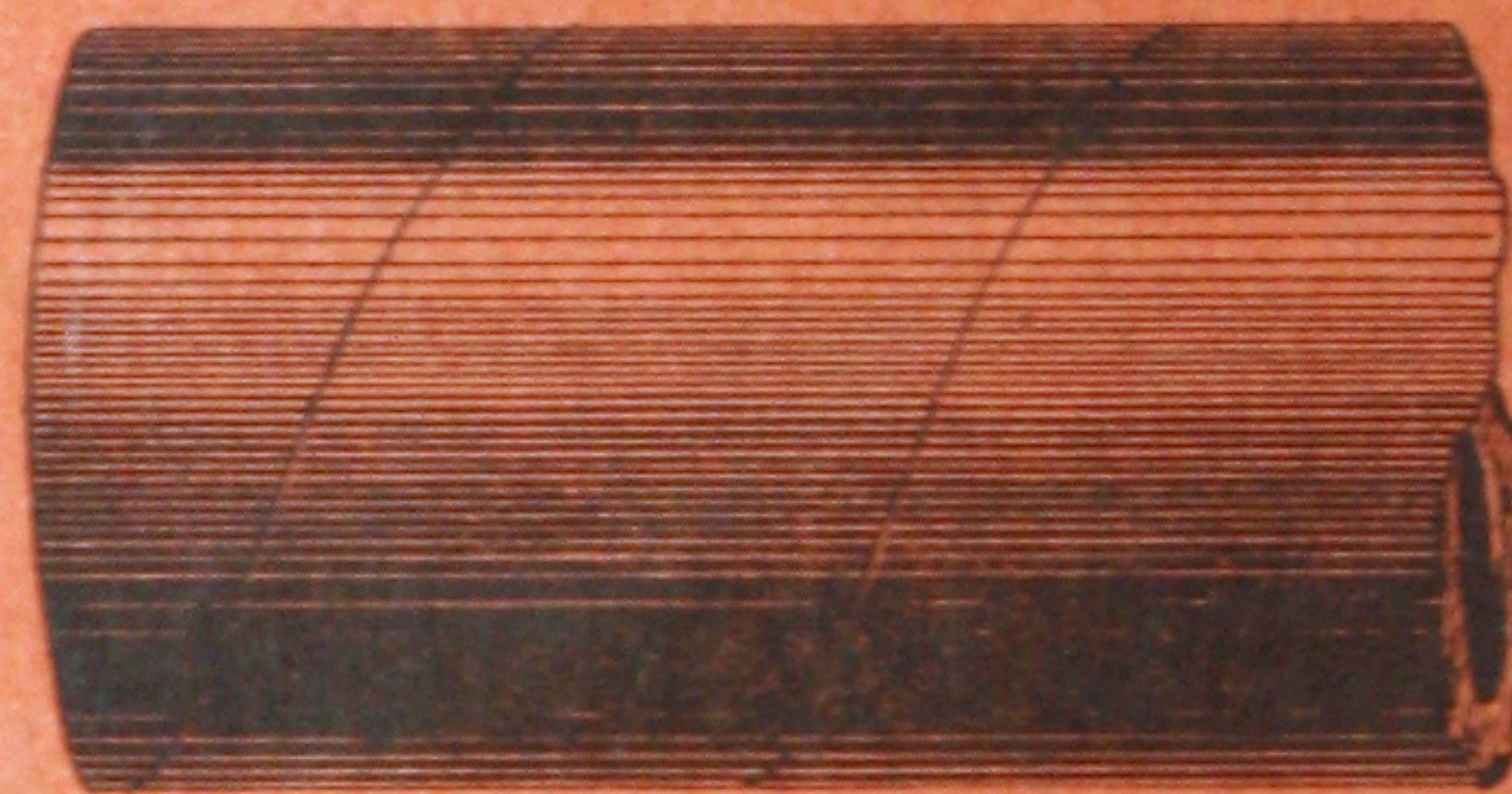
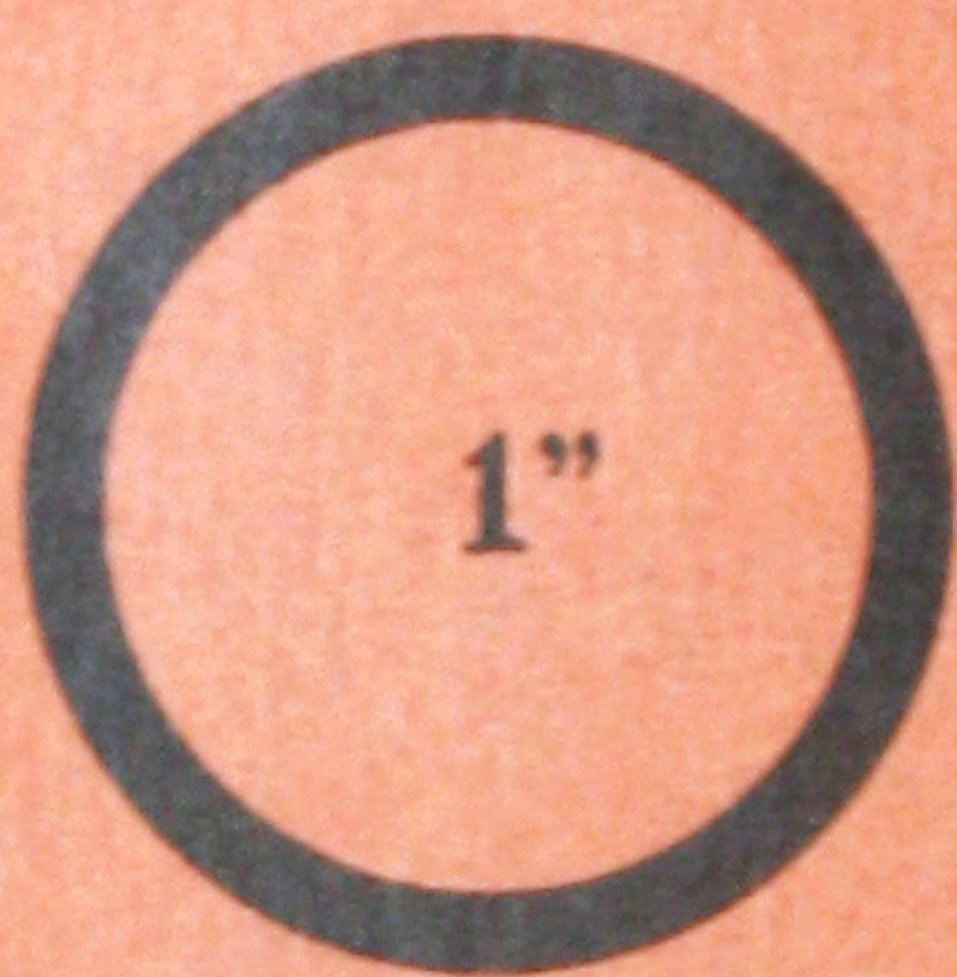
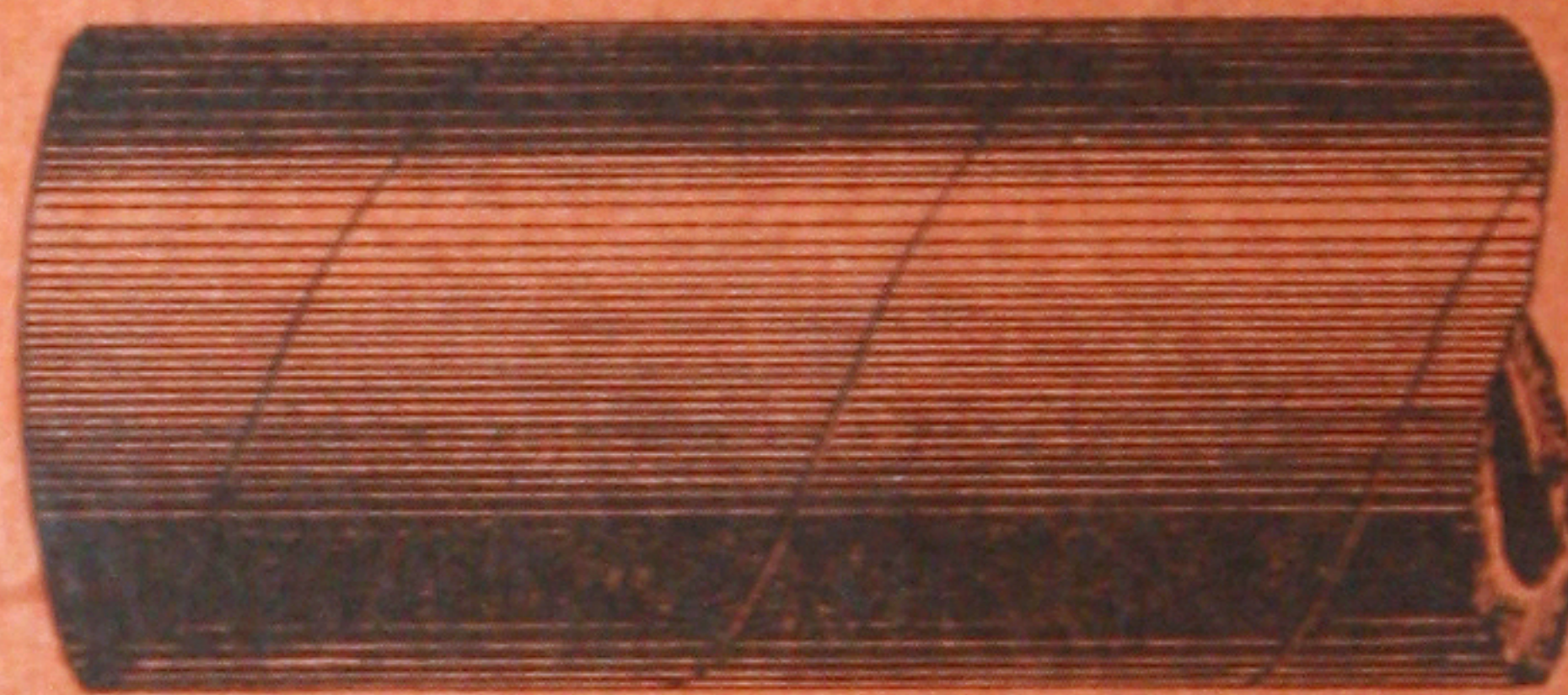
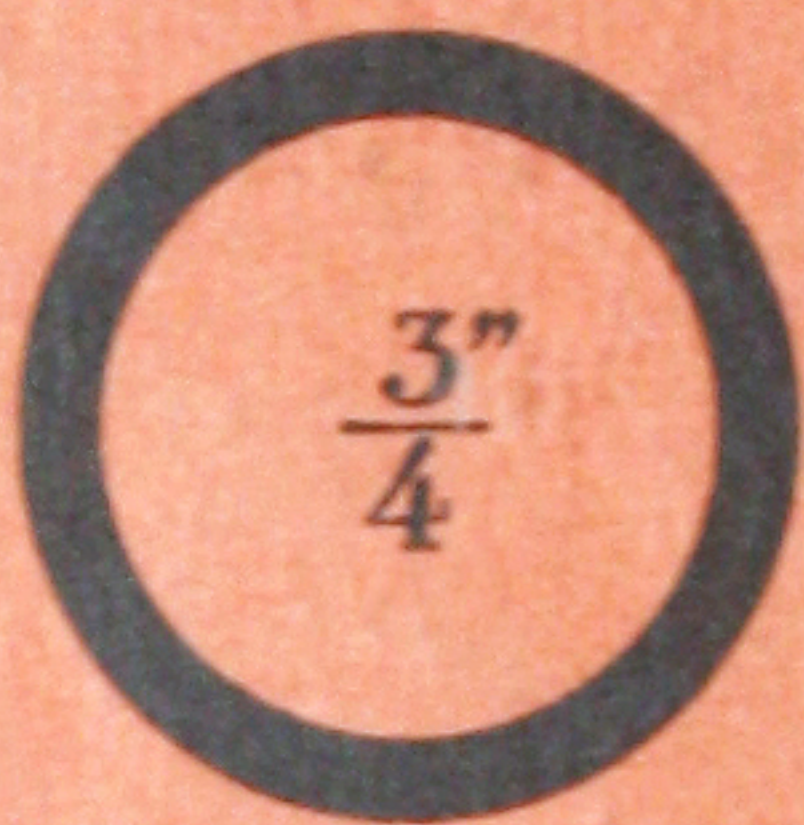
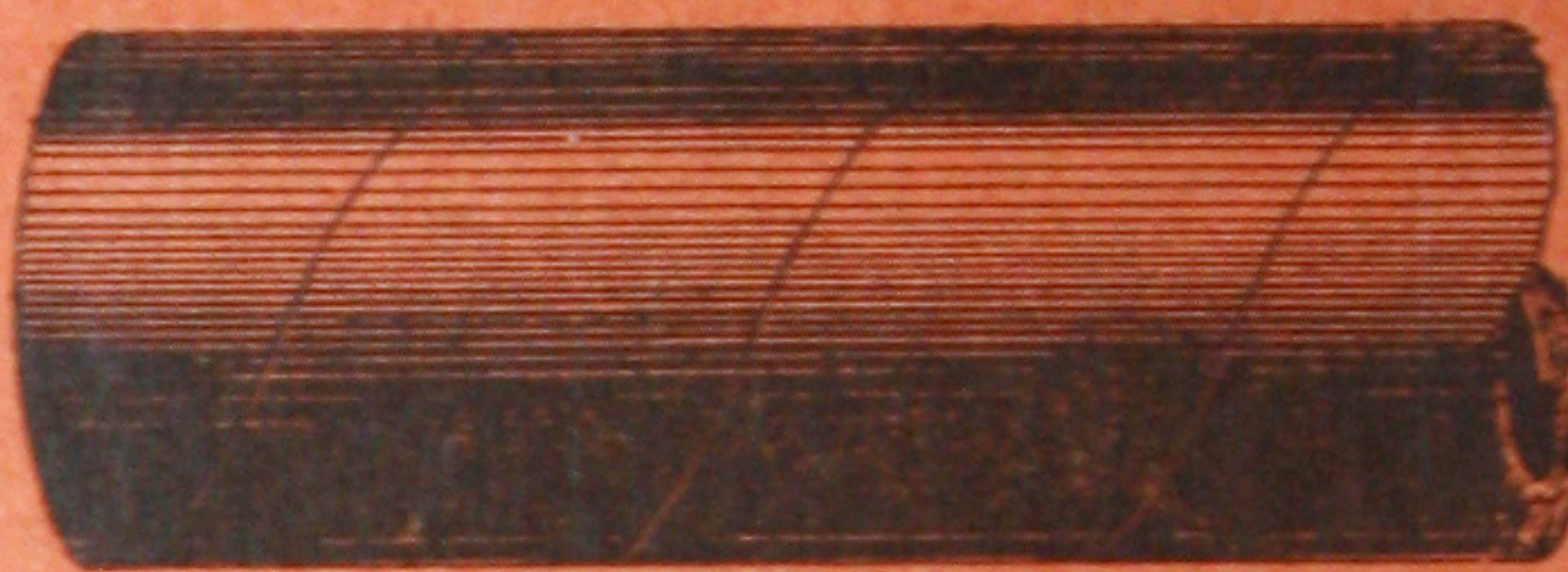
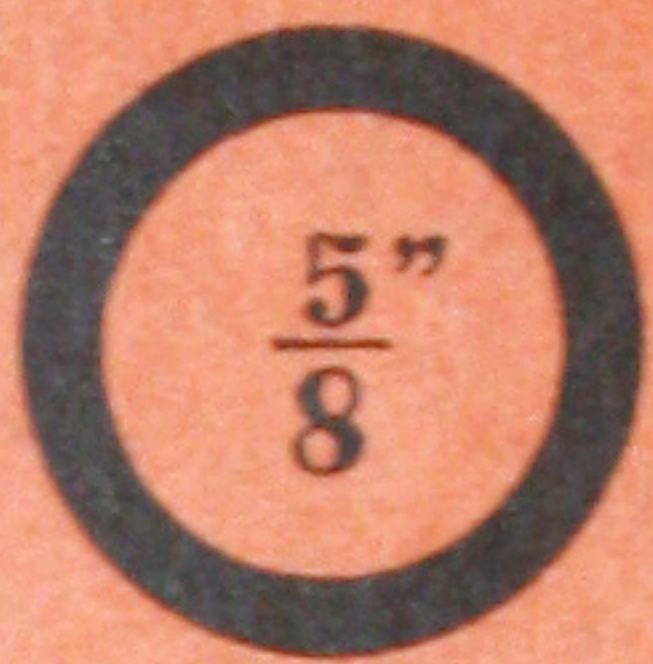
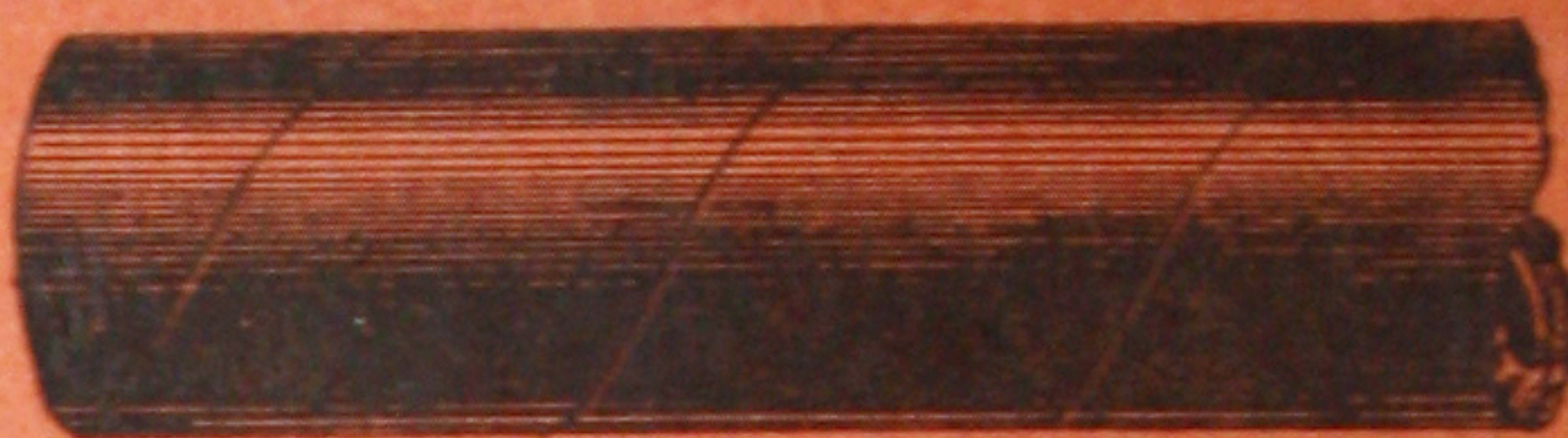
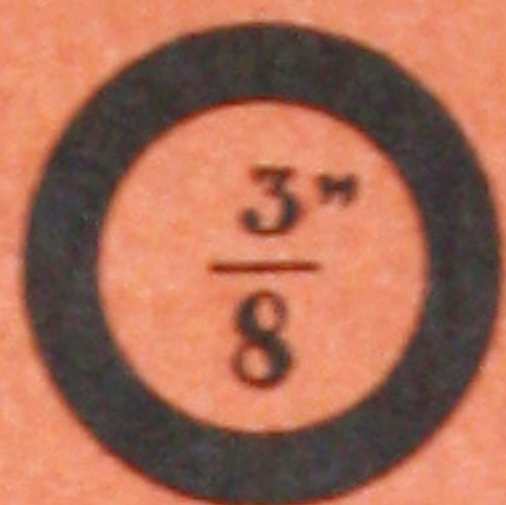














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